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VOL. XXIV NO. 110 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Share Spoils: Set Up Puppet Emperor

British Suggestion Of Face-Saving Device

BUT ROME TALKS OF ANNEXATION

Future Of Abyssinia & Powers' Plan For League Council

PARIS, May 7.

Further shelving of sanctions at Monday's meeting of the League is foreshadowed by the Government decision which is understood to be to urge the adjournment of serious business pending the formation of a new Government in Paris.

Annexation Decree

ROME: It is believed that the annexation of Abyssinia will be recommended at Saturday's meeting of the Fascist Grand Council. In this event the Council of Ministers, which meets immediately afterwards, will translate the recommendation into a decree.

A Serious Dispute

DJIBOUTI: A serious dispute is reported to have broken out between the Italians and the Franco-Abyssinian Railway Administration regarding the transport of troops and war material which is forbidden by the 1908 Agreement. It will be recalled that the Railway Administration always applied prohibition against Abyssinian war supplies.—Reuter.

PARTITIONING OF ABYSSINIA

British Policy For League Council

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, May 7.

It is understood that the Government's policy in connection with the League Council on May 11th favours a continuance of the sanctions for the present, as it is doubtful whether any country is prepared to take the onus of demanding an immediate raising of sanctions. However, it is doubtful, as to whether the Government would be prepared to continue sanctions indefinitely as urged by General Hertzog.

It is considered that if Italy adopts the face saving arrangement of placing a puppet Emperor in Abyssinia this will ease the diplomatic situation which will be further improved if Italy is prepared to negotiate on the basis of the 1906 Treaty offering spheres of influence among Britain, France and Italy.

ANNEXATION PURE AND SIMPLE!

Gayda's Unctuous Talk About Peace And Order

ROME, May 7.

"There is only one outcome of the problem of the Ethiopian territory, namely its annexation, pure and simple to Italy" declares Signor Gadya in Giornale D'Italia.

He adds: "This annexation corresponds to the right of Italy as the conqueror and to the right of the native population to have the peace, order and protection which they ask and which the Fascist Government has promised."—Reuter.

ARMED BANDITS AT IT AGAIN

Babel Let Losse In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, May 7.

Following four days' reign of terror, shooting continued last night when armed bandits made repeated raids in the shopping quarter which looks as if it has been swept by a cycline with rows of burned, wrecked and looted shops and occasional dead bodies. A general outbreak of lawlessness led to violent settlement of private feuds and it is estimated that 500 Abyssinians have been killed during the riots. The British, French, German and Italian Legation appear to be the only substantial buildings not wrecked. The French school has been looted and burned.—Reuter.

MILITARY RULE FOR ABYSSINIA?

ROME, May 7.

The King bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of Savoy on Sgr. Mussolini in recognition of the victorious conclusion of a war.

Italy's decision regarding the future status of Abyssinia will not be announced before the meeting the League Council on Monday and may not even be known then. Official circles are silent. The Franco-British treaty rights will be respected.

SURPRISE FOR ROME.

The rapid occupation of Addis Ababa and the flight of the Emperor have taken the official circles by surprise. The Negus' flight is considered juridically tantamount to abdication and now there is no government with which Italy can negotiate. The Abyssinian representative at Geneva has no credentials and is not in a position to negotiate. Italy therefore is left with the work of creating a Government and for a long time the country is likely to remain under military rule.

NO PUPPET EMPEROR.

The talk of creation of a puppet Emperor is discredited, though a number of Native Provincial Governors with wide autonomous Powers might be established. These would include Ras Gugsa who deserted to Italians at the beginning of the campaign.—Reuter.

WILL U. S. RECOGNISE IT?

WASHINGTON, May 7.

While Mr. Cordell Hull continues to be silent on the question of provisional government the Italians are expected to establish in Abyssinia Observers point out that if the United States follows its present foreign policy. Italy's sovereignty in Abyssinia will not be recognised since it is based on conquest by force.—Reuter's Special.

Fascist Grand Council To Take Important Decisions

ROME, May 7.

An extraordinary meeting of the Fascist Grand Council has been summoned for 10 p.m. on Saturday. It is expected that the Council, which is the only body competent to consider questions affecting Italy's frontiers, will take important decisions regarding Abyssinia.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

Sir S. Radhakrishnan (garlanded), who has been appointed Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics at the Oxford University, arrived in Bombay Yesterday by the Madras Express 'en route' to England. Sir Sarvapalli presided over the Parliament of Religions last evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

BARODA PORTS QUESTION SETTLED

Three-Year Agreement With Govt. Of India

"The Chronicle" understands that the following are the main terms of the agreement that has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Baroda State:—

(1) The agreement will remain in force for three years subject to review every three years thereafter. During the period of the agreement any differences of opinion regarding its interpretation should be referred to arbitration. If in spite of arbitration, any difference exists, the decision of the Secretary of State shall be final.

(2) Ten per cent. of the total customs revenue of India, that is, about Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs will be paid to Baroda.

(3) Excise duty to be believed on petrol consumed in the Baroda State. This will ensure an income of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs to the State.

(4) The Baroda State will be free to develop ports in Kathiawad to secure the maximum revenue.

(5) The Government of India will have the exclusive right of developing ports in Gujarat. The Baroda Government will have no claim to develop them for the first five years.

BLAZE IN COAL MINES

Regulation To Check Pit Fires To Be Issued Next Week?

SIMLA, May 7.

It is understood that a regulation with the object of putting a check to the fires in coalmines is expected to be issued next week. The Mines Amendment Act passed by the Assembly recently, empowers the promulgation of such a regulation.-

OCCUPATION OF JIJIGA

ROME, May 7.

Jijiga was occupied simultaneously with Sgr. Mussolini's announcement of the occupation of Addis Ababa on May 5.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

The Parliament of Religions will meet again to-day (Friday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir S. Radhakrishnan will preside and deliver his concluding address. The following speakers will address the meeting:

Clifford Manshardt;—Christianity; M. B. Rehman;—Islam; Adolf Meyers —Judaism; N. G. Damle;—Hinduism; Motichand Kapadia;—Jainism; and Mrs. Shirin Fozdar;—Bahaism.

INDIA'S TALL SCORE

Make 352 Runs Against Oxford In First Innings

LONDON, May 7.

In the second day's play in the match between the Indians and Oxford, the Indians scored 352 runs in their first innings (Nayudu 83).

Oxford's 2nd Venture

At the close of to-day's play Oxford had scored 130 for 2 in the second innings.

The Play

The Indians were much more impressive to-day giving a display of confident batting. A great eigth wicket partnership between Vizianagram and Palia lasting 75 minutes added 114 runs. Vizianagram in a two-hour innings indulged in some hard hitting scoring ten fours.

Nayudu also hit out and, except for once being missed in the slips, played faultlessly, hitting one six and eleven fours in an innings of 65 minutes. Two wickets fell for 64.

In the Oxford second innings But Kimpton and Mitchellinness in steady partnership carried the score to 130 at close scoring 58 and 20 respectively.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Nripendranath Sircar, Law Member, arrived in Simla on May 6.

Vizianagram Case Surprise

Injunction To Restrain Raja's Sons From Being Sent To England

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, May 7.

Injunction was granted to-day by their Lordships Justices Venkata Subbarao and Venkata Ramanarao in an appeal by the Rajah of Vizianagram restraining the Court of Wards from sending the Raja's four minor children for studies to England on the 9th as arranged with the Rani and two nuns along with Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

AMBEDKAR DENIES NAGPUR REPORT

No Assurance To Gandhiji On Question Of Conversion

BOMBAY, May 7.

Dr. Ambedkar informs the "Associated Press" that there is no truth in the report from Nagpur that he has given an assurance to Mahatma Gandhi that he would not take steps to conversion from Harijan to another religion for ten years to come.—A.P.

MOLLISON BEATS TOMMY'S RECORD

CAPETOWN, May 7.

Amy Mollison landed at 4-31 p.m. (local time) beating Tommy Ross's record by 11 hours, 9 minutes.—Reuter.

British Memorandum Seeks Elucidation From Herr Hitler

BERLIN, May 7.

The British Ambassador this morning handed to the German Foreign Minister the British memorandum putting a series of questions to Herr Hitler on the proposals for a European settlement.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LABOUR COLONY GUTTED.

NEW DELHI, May 7.

A serious fire broke out to-night in the Labour camp in New Delhi when almost the entire Labour colony was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out at nine o'clock at night and is still raging. A couple of lives are reported to be lost. Details are not yet available. Due to the strong wind that is blowing, the fire has not been brought under control till mid-night.—A. P.

A.I.C.C. BULLETINS.

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The A.I.C.C. office notifies that annual subscriptions, inclusive of postage for bulletins to be issued during the current year has been fixed at Re. 1 for Congress and other public organisations and Rs. 2 for individuals.—A. P.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Hundred and fourteen mill workers have been arrested in connection with yesterday's mill disturbance.

The manager, Mr. Wilson, is stated to be progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

PROFESSOR AND FOUR GIRLS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Following house searches, it is believed in connection with political activities, the special branch of the Calcutta Police have taken four girls including a professor of the local college to headquarters for examination.—A. P.

Niemeyer Report X'Rayed

Bombay Govt. Lodge Protest

CABINET'S PLEA FOR INCREASED SUBVENTION

Why Depend On Doubtful Prospect Of Improved Railway Finances?

The views of the Government of Bombay on Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report on Financial Adjustment between the Central and Provincial Governments have been despatched, to the Secretary of State.

Members of the Cabinet went through the statement minutely and an urgent meeting of the joint Cabinet was called over which Lord Brabourne presided.

For Increased Subvention

It was decided at the meeting that Government should lodge a protest against the treatment accorded to the Province by Sir Otto. The Cabinet, it is understood, discussed in detail the proposals of Sir Otto, in so far as they concerned Bombay and found that Sir Otto had not properly considered the case put up by the Bombay Government for an increased subvention.

MORE INCOME-TAX QUOTA?

It is understood that the communication from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, besides lodging a protest against the proposals in so far as they concerned Bombay, has discussed the different proposals and pointed out the difficulties that Bombay would have to face if Sir Otto's proposals were accepted. Bombay has tried to impress on the Secretary of State the necessity of getting an increased percentage from the tax on income. It is also suggested that the subvention to be given to the Presidency should not depend on the improvement in the Railway finances but should start immediately after the province becomes autonomous.

NO LOSING BY DEFAULT.

This protest seems to have been lodged with a view to see that Bombay does not lose anything by default of being silent, in case there is a possibility of changing Sir Otto's proposals before the Order-in-Council is issued.

OTTO NOT TO BLAME?

It appears to be the view of many that Sir Otto is not to blame for his proposals. He was asked to see that the adjustment of finances was such, that the different provinces could be ready for the introduction of Provincial Autonomy. He was not asked to bring about adjustments about taxation etc. He did what he was asked to do. He believed and hence suggested that each province required so much finance, if Provincial Autonomy was to be introduced.

FUTILE PROTEST?

The impression among the members of the Bombay Government seems to be that practically nothing would come out of the protest and in all probability Sir Otto's recommendations would be accepted.

Termination Of Ottawa Pact

FRESH AGREEMENT IN VIEW

SIMLA, May 7.
(By Trunk Telephone).

It is understood that now that the Government of India have settled down here and the first meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held yesterday, the first action of the Government would be to send notice of termination of the Ottawa Agreement. This may be expected in a day or two.

It is further understood that the United Kingdom is prepared to negotiate a fresh agreement, but whether the venue of the talks will be Simla or London remains to be settled. Both the telegram of the Government of India and the reply of His Majesty's Government are expected to be simultaneously published a little later. —A.P.

Viceroy's Executive's Decision

SIMLA, May 7.

It is understood now that the Government of India assembled here fully and a meeting of the Executive Council was held by the Viceroy yesterday, the first action of the Government will be to send notice of the termination of the Ottawa Agreement. This may be expected in a day or two. It is further understood that the United Kingdom is prepared to negotiate a fresh agreement but whereas Simla may like some one to come out to India from London or may wish Simla's spokesman to have negotiations there.

INDO-JAP. PACT

However, there is no immediate prospect of a negotiation for the reason that the Government of India's hands seem already full about the forthcoming negotiations for a fresh Indo-Japanese settlement.

In this connection an interesting diplomatic issue may arise as to who should conduct the negotiations. The Japanese view may be that these negotiations at least in the preliminary stage might be conducted by their Consulate in Simla but the proper diplomatic requirement may not be fulfilled by that and a person with due credentials may be asked to do so. It is likely that by July these negotiations would begin.

As regards the Ottawa Agreement much will depend on the proposals received from His Majesty's Government in reply to the notice of termination which it is about to issue and which will be published in both countries along with the reply of His Majesty's Government.—A. P.

LONDON, May 7.

Mr. Runciman has announced that the Anglo-Argentine Governments are exchanging notes to enable the existing trade agreements to be terminated on January 7. Meantime discussions are proceeding for a revision of the agreement.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted trustworthy Typist Clerk for professional firm immediately. Cash security Rupees two fifty. Apply Box No. 6098, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Clerks, Actors, Actresses to act in talkie film. Apply with postage, Rishkul Rajendra & Co., Lucknow. (6095).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

Wanted a Science Graduate for the Kalsulkar High School Sawantwadi, on Rs. 40|- to teach Physics, Chemistry to higher standards. Apply stating previous experience before 15th May, 1936 to S. D. Rangnekar, Principal. (6077)

Wanted an Assistant Secretary with five years' experience in a Well established and reputed Joint Stock Bank with highest qualifications and with good family connections. Must be on probation for six months. Starting salary Rs. 250 per month. No Recommendations. Apply with photo and credentials to: Narayandas Girdhardas, Managing Director, The Indo-Carnatic Bank Ltd., 99, Armenian Street, Madras. (6076)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Public Accountant Auditor having own office undertakes writing accounts for companies individuals, etc., expert income-tax. Apply Box No. 6097, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Chowpatty—Mhatre Building, 3rd, 4th and mosaic floors at moderate rent. Light, air and modern conveniences. Apply D. H. Petit & Co., Solicitors, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort. (6081).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Princess Street, imparts Homoeopathic education. Four years course. Terms begin from 10 June. Accommodation limited. Apply for prospectus to the Registrar. (6023).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a Selling Agent for our Swadeshi "Bharat" lamps made in India. Apply to the Bharat Electric Bulb Works, Ltd., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta. (6008).

Wanted—A highly respectable and influential Chief Agent for Bombay and West Coast. Commission liberal. Apply immediately:—The Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (5994).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

118. TAILORING

Wanted—A London returned Cutter with a very good experience throughout in both the English and Indian garments. Permanent job with good future prospects in a big tailoring firm of old standing. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 6096, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED.

A Professor of Economics for the Allahabad University on Rs. 600-30-900-50-1,000. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications with adequate teaching experience and a reputation for sound scholarship and research. In case the post of Professor is not offered to the applicant he is requested to state if he would be willing to accept the post of Reader on Rs. 350-15-380-20-500-25-600.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications, research and teaching experience should reach the Registrar by the 30th of June, 1936.

Any attempt to exercise unfair influence either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

J.M. DAVID, B.A.,
3124. Registrar.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 217 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 7th May, 1936.
M. P. BAXI,
N. J. SHAH,
Liquidators.
3145

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR B.G. STEEL GOODS, BRAKE VANS FOR 1936-37.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3 B.G. four-wheel steel goods, brake vans on I.R.S. 'V. V. G.' type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway drawing No. 6760|1 without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specifications, can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of contract drawings, excluding one Index sheet, comprise 49 sheets which will be supplied at Re. 1—8—0 per sheet or Rs. 73 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned BEFORE 12 NOON ON MONDAY THE 20TH JULY, 1936, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. THE TENDERS ARE LIMITED TO INDIAN WAGON BUILDING FIRMS ONLY.

5. Detailed instructions regarding the conditions for tendering, etc., are available in the "Instructions to Tenderers" contained in the Tender Documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock, 29th April, 1936.
3115

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 300 OF 1936.

Re: Messrs. DEVJI KUVERJI & CO., a firm, lately carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Katha Bazar, Dana Bunder and Mircha Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: THAKKAR EBJI HARIDAS. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 6th day of May 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1936.
G. S. CLEUR BROWN,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
3146

Public Notices.

WANTED

for the Law Department of the Allahabad University:—

(1) One Reader in the grade of Rs. 350-15-380-20-500-25-600 for three years in the first instance.

(2) The temporary Reader on Rs. 350|- p.m. in a leave vacancy. This post may also become permanent after April, 1937.

(3) One Lecturer on Rs. 250|- p.m. in the grade of Rs. 200-10-300 for three years in the first instance.

The applicants should possess a good Law degree and should be competent to teach the subjects prescribed for the LL.B. Examination of this University. In the case of Readership preference will be given to those who have done some research and are specially qualified to teach subjects like Roman Law, International and Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, and Jurisprudence, etc. The selected candidates will be required to join the University in the first week of August.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications teaching experience and research, if any, should reach the Registrar by the 20th of June, 1936.

Any attempt to exercise unfair influence either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

REGISTRAR,
Allahabad University.

Senate House, Allahabad,
Dated 2nd May, 1936.
(3123)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and securities owing and belonging to VAZIR-ALLY BUNDEALLY, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandra in Bombay Suburban District. ..... Deceased.

HAZIR HUSEIN VAZIRALLI BUNDEALLY also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandra, in Bombay Suburban District. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 21st day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the 1st year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 21st day of April, 1936.
Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3144

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The s.s. "DAYAVATI" will sail at 1-30 p.m. for Malpe and Mangalore on FRIDAY, the 8th instant.

The s.s. "IRRAWADI" will sail as a special at 5 p.m. for Vengurla, Mormugao, Karwar, Tadri, Kumta, Bhatkal and Coondapur.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents
100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 7-5-36.
3151

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of complete Flat Furniture, Godrej, Chubb and Milner Safes, Singer foot Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, A. C. Fans, Zunda Cabinet, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES COTTON C. P. NO. 1 (PANDHAR KAWADA AND GHATANGIN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

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To-night 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
"LET THEM HAVE IT"
A Thrilling Drama
TO-MORROW
LEGONG
(Dance of the Virgins in Bali)
Entirely in Technicolour

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TAMIL TALKIE
on SUNDAY, 10th MAY at 10-30 a.m. in the Morning
TAMIL NADU TALKIES' Second Mythological Hit
"MOHINI—RUKMANGADHA"
featuring
The Nightingale of South India,
Miss M. S. VIJAYAL
(of 'Menaka' fame) and
MISS SARADAMBAL
VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
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and others, at your favourite Theatre
PLAZA

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THE FINEST MUSICAL COMEDY EVER PRODUCED
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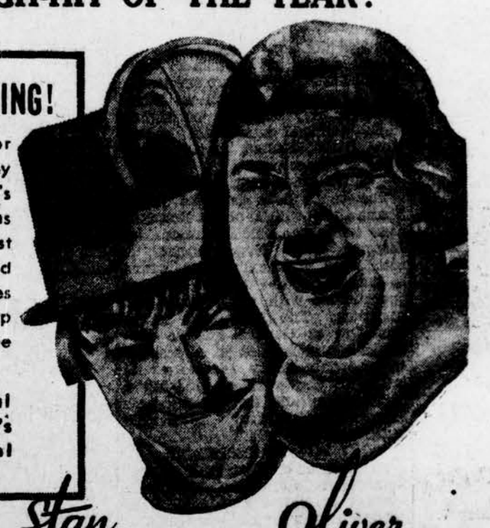
IT'S COMING NEXT SATURDAY
THE LAUGH-HIT OF THE YEAR!

IT'S GOT EVERYTHING!
LAUREL AND HARDY for hilarity... a plot that's looney and tuneful ... music that's merry and mirthful ... laughs for everyone who likes fast and furious fun! Stan and Ollie are a couple of gypsies now—and if anyone can gyp the gypsies, these are the boys who can do it!
90 joy-packed musical minutes with the world's favorite comedy team!



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SALE TO-DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY PLANT, ARTICLES STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC. OF THE NATIONAL TEXTILE FIBERS CO., LTD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Messrs. The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of The National Textile Fibers Co., Ltd., the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of Sale reserved to the said Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 15th February 1932, Deed of Further Charge dated 11th November 1932 and Deed of Additional Further Charge, dated 28th November 1933 respectively made between the said National Textile Fibers Co., Ltd. of the one part and the said Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd. of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Machinery etc., of the said National Textile Fibers Co., Ltd., at No. 381, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle on FRIDAY, the 8th day of MAY, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises of the said Factory.

Vertical Boiler, Pumps, Drying Chamber, Pillers, Hydro Extractors Grinder, Steam Copper Coil, Electric Motor, Hopper feeder, Carding Engine, Rollers, cutting Rolling & Drilling Machines, Carding Engine rollers, Flat cards, Sterilizers, Steam vertical Engine, Crighton opener, Shafting Tanks, Padestals, Pulleys, Opener Counter shaft, Machinery parts, etc., etc. Furniture including packing tables, Racks, Cup-Boards, Tables, Chairs Clock, etc. also one corrugated iron shed, etc.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, delivered judgment on May 4, in a case under the Gaming Act. Seven men, Dorabji Dinshawji Khaikhusroo Ratanshaw Mistry, Maganlal Manishankar, Fal Jehangir Mistry, Anton D'Souza, Khaikusroo Eduljl and Abdul Hathim Rafiuddin, were charged with being present in a common gaming house, in a coal shop adjoining a garage on the ground floor of the New Mistry building situated at Wadia Street, Tardeo on the 17th March, 1936.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate accepted their plea and convicted accused No. 1, 2 and 7 to a fine of Rs. 500 each, in default 7 weeks' imprisonment and accused number 3, 4, 5 and 6 to a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default one week's imprisonment.

An old story of an assault ending in the death of one person, was recalled at the court of Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate VI Court Mazagaon, when the police asked for the extension of the remand period of Jahir Janghikhan.

It was stated that on May 20, 1928 Rehmat Sadu and others were assaulted by Bhawoo Udakadla, Baboo Bhagoo and others. Rehmat Sadu died in the J. J. Hospital.

It was alleged that the present accused inflicted on him the wounds which caused his death.

In this connection Babu Bhagoo and Uda Kadla were sentenced to 4 and 5 years' R.I. respectively by the Sessions Court. Jahir Jangikhan absconded and could not be traced.

Recently it was learnt that he was living at village Amsan Khurd, Fyzabad District, U.P. He was arrested at the instance of the Bombay police and brought down to Bombay on April 9.

Some of the witnesses had changed their residence and could not be traced. Pending their being traced the accused was remanded to custody till May 25.

George Briggs was convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to pay a fine of Rs. 350 in default six weeks' R.I. on a charge of rash and negligent driving of a car.

The story of a daring theft committed on the Cross Maidan by two men, who are alleged to have removed a gold necklace, worn by a child, when the mother was praying before the Cross, was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate.

Sergeant Loveday applying for a remand of Govinda Dinwar in custody stated that last evening two women with their children went for a walk on the Cross Maidan at Esplanade Road and while returning home the women halted before the Cross and knelt down to offer their prayers.

The children were playing a few yards away from the Cross.

Two men were seen approaching the children and engaged them in conversation. One of them put his hand around one child and is alleged to have removed the gold necklace chain she was wearing.

The children raised an alarm and before the two women could come up to the children, the two men hurried away and very soon they were seen to part company.

One of the two men Govinda walked along unperturbed and appeared as if he knew nothing of what had happened. He was identified, however, as one of those who was playing and talking with the children. He was arrested and taken into custody.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till May 25, pending further inquiries and to enable the Police to trace the whereabouts of the other person, who had absconded with the gold necklace.

A futile effort to invoke the aid of the Criminal Court to enforce the terms of a Hire Purchase agreement was made by the proprietor of a furniture shop in the Fort, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day

The Magistrate in dismissing the complaint observed there was no evidence to show that the furniture hired to the respondent had been sold or disposed of by him for his own benefit.

The Dilogh Company, furniture merchants in presenting the complaint through its proprietor Vishram O. Contractor charged Mr. D. A. Gasper with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain furniture entrusted to the respondent under a Hire Purchase agreement.

It was stated that the respondent agreed to purchase Rs. 190 worth of furniture on instalment basis and agreed to pay Rs. 20 every month.

The terms of the agreement were that the articles were valued at Rs 190 and the respondent agreed to pay Rs. 35 as "extra hire settled" making a total of Rs. 225. On taking delivery of the pieces of furniture the respondent paid Rs. 45 as an advance leaving a balance of Rs. 180. Towards this amount Rs. 20 only was paid.

The complainant alleged that he had made various attempts to obtain payment of the balance but he could not get the instalments paid up by Mr. Gasper.

Thereafter he made inquiries and learnt that some of the furniture had been sold in contravention of the terms of the agreement with the company. He therefore charged the respondent with criminal breach of trust.

The Magistrate called the complainant into the witness-box and examined him. He was asked if he had any evidence to support his statement that the furniture had been sold. Contractor said that he had made certain inquiries from "servants and neighbours" and was told that some furniture had been sold by the respondent. He was not in possession of any evidence to prove that his own furniture had been sold.

The Magistrate remarked that it was difficult to obtain process in a Criminal Court on a complaint which was obviously of a civil character. The remedy lies in the Small Causes Court and not in a Criminal Court.

The complaint was therefore dismissed.

ELECTORAL ROLL FOR U. P. LEGISLATURE

Congressmen Enrolling Briskly

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: May 6.

In view of the Government's decision extending the date for submitting applications for enrolment on the electoral roll of Provincial Legislature on educational qualifications, Allahabad Congressmen are busy persuading Congress men and others sympathising with the Congress to get themselves enrolled in time. No doubt, the rule requiring the applicant to submit his application personally is causing some difficulty; yet it is hoped, that the Allahabad Congress Committee will have good response from its supporters, sympathisers and members.

The date fixed last time by Government failed to attract people to submit their applications in time, and the Allahabad Congress Committee represented to the District Magistrate to extend the date on the ground of lack of sufficient publicity regarding the last date for submitting the applications. Although the other demand of the Congress Committee requiring facilities was not acceded to, by the Dist. Magistrate.

While the Congressmen hope to get enrolled quite a sufficient number of voters on the 'educational qualification, other interested parties are getting nervous that they would not be a match to the Congress, which has got a powerful organisation and a well-disciplined band of workers. All hopes of the members of other political parties for alliance with the Congress in the forthcoming election to the Provincial Legislature, having been shattered by the Lucknow Congress decision, many of them have become bitter and are violently criticising Congress in adopting that attitude. But from the talks with the local Congressmen it is clear that they hope to capture a majority of the seats, in view of their past sacrifices and devoted service to the cause of the people.

MYSOREANS ENTERTAINED

The new premises of the Mysore Association of Bombay, which have been recently built at Matunga, put on a ceremonial appearance on Wednesday night when Mr. P. Madhavayya, ex-Chief Justice of Mysore State and Mr. B. Munivenkatappa were entertained at a dinner by the President and members of the Association.

The President, Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami was casually heard to remark that the Association had a very good building of its own but it would have been much better if His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore had bought the land for the Association instead of the latter having it on lease, as they do at present.

But well-known Mysoreans like Mr. B. Munivenkatappa have come to the rescue of the Association by giving the necessary financial help. It is understood that Mr. Munivenkatappa, a contractor in the State has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Association.

After a sumptuous Mysorean dinner served on the terrace, the guests retired to the green lawn in front and were entertained with some delightful music by Miss Yudugiri Kumari, the talented Mysore artiste.

Wishes Bon Voyage

The President of the Association, Mr. Ramaswami, thanked the guests of honour for accepting the invitation of the Association and said that the Mysoreans in the city were happy at the presence of two eminent men of the State at the Association's new premises. He wished both of them 'bon voyage'. Both of them are leaving for England by the next boat.

Mr. Madhavayya thanked the Mysore residents in Bombay for the love that they had exhibited towards the guests. He was happy to see so many Mysoreans in far off Bombay living together in harmony.

Mineral deficiency

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One small defect impairs the efficiency of the most perfect piece of mechanism. And that applies to nature's masterpiece—your body. If the cells are starved ill-health follows. Calcium is the one vital mineral without which the life centre of the body cells would shrivel and die, and Kalzana supplies this element in a form which the system can easily assimilate and retain.

By remedying this deficiency and making the cell-nucleus plump and strong, Kalzana gets right to the root of ill health. Kalzana improves the condition of the blood, strengthens the whole body and supplies the teeth with the elements they need to keep them hard and white and immune from decay. A course of Kalzana quickly gives new strength and vigour—begin yours to-day.

"I am never without Kalzana, not taking them always, but at any time of extra strain, and when there are colds and other infections about. I find my resistance to disease, and general health marvellous."
Miss A. M., Wolverhampton.

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THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH
Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars

This is why Sunlight Soap saves clothes

Fabric washed with cheap harsh soap: hard rubbing was necessary, and so the fabric was quickly worn out.

Washed with Sunlight, the delicate threads are undamaged. Sunlight's "extra soapy" suds have drawn out all the dirt without the need for hard rubbing.

When washing clothes with cheap harsh soaps they have to be rubbed hard, and this frays the fabric, eventually wearing it away. When Sunlight Soap is used the "extra soapy" suds draw the dirt out of the fabric: there is no need for harmful rubbing, and so the delicate threads are left undamaged. Your clothes last much longer when you use Sunlight Soap. These two illustrations of actual photographs (enlarged many times) will show you how fabrics look after washing by unsuitable methods and after washing with Sunlight Soap.

Sunlight Soap . . . safe for hands too!
Cheap harsh soaps may make skin rough and unsightly, but Sunlight's pure gentle lather keeps hands soft and smooth.

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OUTDOOR CLERICAL STAFF'S RAIN COATS.

"ROYAL TRENCH" two in one D.B.	Rs. 22 8 0 each
"G. I. P." Black Oil Skin ...	Rs. 12 8 0 „
„ „ „ „ Ordinary	Rs. 8 8 0 „
"GHAZI" Best double texture checklined	Rs. 10 8 0 „
"MOSES" Best rubber checklined	Rs. 7 8 0 „
"MOSES" Ordinary rubber checklined	Rs. 5 8 0 „
Japanese Rain Coat Marwari Cut	Rs. 3 8 0 „
„ „ „ Marrott Cut	Rs. 4 8 0 „

CYCLISTS', SEPOYS', DOMESTIC SERVANTS' CAPES WITH HOODS.

S. T. Cycle Cape with Hoods ...	Rs. 4 0 0 each
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"OFFICERS" Cycle Capes without Hoods	Rs. 10 8 0 „
HAT COVERS. From Rs. 0 6 0 to	Rs. 0 12 0 „
PUGRI COVERS. From Rs. 0 12 0 to	Rs. 2 0 0 „
Motor Hood Cloth in 72" width — From Rs. 2 8 0 to	Rs. 5 0 0 per yard

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THE SIGN OF PURITY
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
A Powerful Tonic for Digestion & Nerves
● BUILDS UP STRENGTH
● RESTORES VITALITY
● BANISHES FEELING OF DEPRESSION
Sold everywhere

SOCCER SHOTS

Indian League's Past & Future

(By "WHISTLE")

Since I wrote last week, I have received a copy of the Seventh Annual Report and audited statement of accounts of the Indian Football League. After the financial set-back of the year 1934, it is worthy of note that the League made remarkable progress in all directions last season. I need hardly say that it was all due to having an experienced footballer at the helm of affairs. In its founder-President, J. C. Maitra, the League possesses a dynamic personality who never spares himself in the advancement of a cause which he holds dear. I am glad to learn that he has been re-elected for the next year. That ensures another successful season for the League.

MAIN PROPS OF THE LEAGUE

There were two other persons who evinced unbounded energy and enthusiasm in their work were M. C. Gupta, the honorary secretary, and S. C. Mukherjee, the honorary treasurer. While Gupta was geniality personified. Mukherjee showed a fund of business like acumen which was worthy of a merchant-prince. It is a pity Gupta is unable to shoulder the responsibilities of the Secretary during the coming season for private reasons. But he has agreed to serve the League as a member of its Council. Mukherjee has retained his usual position behind the Treasury.

Two other officials who deserve to be particularly mentioned for meritorious work were D. N. De, the acting honorary secretary and N. L. Banerjee, the ground secretary. H. N. De also did a good bit of service as secretary of the Publicity Department. The former pair has consented to carry on their duties for another season, while H. N. De has excused himself for want of time.

THE NEW SECRETARY

The honorary secretaryship for the present season has fallen upon A. K. Das Gupta. Although a stranger to the I. F. L. ground, he brings with him sufficient experience to help him in his duties. In his quiet and unobtrusive ways he is sure to make many friends before the season has progressed very far.

The affiliated clubs have not yet returned their representatives. I suppose they will be called upon to do so during the next few days, after the clubs have paid their affiliation fees for the current year. I expect most of the old members will be returned to lend their valuable services as before.

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

The I. F. L. will raise their curtain on the 23rd instant with the Bengal Club League. It is rather early to name the teams which will participate in the tournament. There is little doubt that in addition to the nine teams which took part last year, several others will apply for inclusion. I am told that if the total number rises to twelve or more, the I. F. L. Council will divide the number, by draw of course, into two sections. The teams of each section will be asked to play one another once. Then the two leading teams of each section, judged by the number of points gained by each, will play between themselves on the League system and decide the final champion and runner-up.

In case the entries fall short of a dozen, the teams will be asked to play one another once. Then the four leading teams of the League Table will be called upon to play once again between themselves to decide the championship.

ALL CONVENIENCE FOR TEAMS

The reason for adopting these novel methods is that the tournament is played on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays only, and time will not permit of a replay between all the teams. Nor is the difference between the teams so great as to call for two distinct and separate divisions. I think the course proposed to be taken by the I. F. L. is a sound one under the circumstances. I understand they had done it before and it was liked by everybody.

WAKE UP, THE NORTHERN REFEREES!

As for the referees, I must say the whistling fraternity in the Northern part of the City need a lot of backing up. Last season they could not cope with their task. So the I. F. L. had to seek the assistance of the B. P. R. N. I do not say that there should not be any co-operation between these two bodies. There should be—and plenty of it too. But unfortunately, the resources of the B. P. R. A. are also very limited and as far as I know they are not in a position to supply referees and linesmen during the league. It, therefore, behoves the I. F. L. authorities to spur up their whistlers and give them a little coaching and training so that they carry on their duties without a hitch or dissatisfaction. The sooner they wake up to their responsibilities the better.

PROGRESS OF PEACE TALKS

Last week I had promised to publish the terms of agreement between the I. F. L. and the W. I. F. A., Ltd., in these columns to-day. But I regret that I am not in a position to do so yet. Negotiations are still going on between the parties concerned and I expect that a final settlement will be arrived at before many more days have elapsed. The fact that arrangements are being made for staging some of the second division matches of the Harwood League and the Junior Rovers Tournament on the I. F. L. ground on week days, clearly shows that the talks are going on in a most friendly manner and both the parties are determined on an amicable settlement. I wish them all success, as harmony between them alone can be conducive to rapid progress of football in Bombay.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Entries for the second division of the Harwood League will close to-day. Its composition will be known to the public in a couple of days. For the first division there are more entries than the W. I. F. A. can accommodate. Therefore there is going to be an eliminating Tourney. Four teams have been asked to compete it. On Monday next Bombay City will try conclusions with Y. M. C. A., and on Tuesday, Texaco will meet Dewjee's Kanara XI. The winners of these two matches will play on Thursday. Two of these will be selected to join the Durhams, the Somersets from Poona, 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee, Royal Artillery from Colaba, Bombay Gymkhana and the Transit Section. The tournament promises to be as interesting as ever

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

FRIDAY, 8TH MAY 1936

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.) GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Finegan Again!"* A revival of his venture "At the Sign of the Pickled Walnut". Meet the old Irish friends, Finegan, Peggy, Shifty, Father, O'Flynn, Harry Leader's Band, and the Boy Wonder. Dialogue by S. E. Reynolds. Produced by Cecil Madden.

8-15 p.m. Talk; "Living in the Past"*

8-30 p.m. A Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra; leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Leslie Heward.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. The Isidore Schwiller String Sextet. Cecil Baumer (Pionforte).

Delhi Programmes

FRIDAY, 8TH MAY 1936

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Holy Quoran.
8-10 a.m. Vilayat Khan Natiya Quawal.
8-30 a.m. Sardar Violin—Bhairon.
8-35 a.m. Brij Bhushan. Bhajan.
8-45 a.m. Azizuddin "Garmi Ki Musibaten" (Hindustani Talk).
9-0 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Gun Kali.
9-10 a.m. Brij Bhushan. Bhajans
9-30 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Bhairvin.
9-40 a.m. Vilayat Khan Ghazal.
9-50 a.m. Harmonium. Asawri.
6-0 p.m. Brij Bhushan Durpads.
6-30 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Marva.
6-40 p.m. Vilayat Khan. Ghazals.
7-10 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Khayal and Thumri.
7-30 p.m. Fatehulla "Rishwat" (Hindustani Talk).
7-40 p.m. P. S. Mukherjee. Sarod—Bhopali.
7-45 p.m. Vilayat Khan. Ghazals.
8-0 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Thumri and Ghazal.
8-30 p.m. Mohammad Aqil. "Bank" (Hindustani Talk).
8-45 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan Bhajan.
8-55 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Mand and Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Way of the World. Dr. P. P. Pillai.
10-0 p.m. Band of H. M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers. Under the direction of Bandmaster H. E. Hull, M. M.

Bombay Programmes

FRIDAY, 8TH MAY 1936

VUB 350.9 mistres, 855 Kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
6-30 p.m. Konkani Songs. V. K. Nerurkar. 'Beloved Wife', Village of the first rank. A word to Daughter', 'Remember your home', 'A day of village fare'.
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Sitar Solos. Jaffar Khan.
7-35 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quoran. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-50 p.m. South Indian Music. Ranganayaki Parthasarathy and S Parthasarathy. On Violin and Veena with Vocal refrains.
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi
8-40 Light Music. Bai Sumatibai Wadkar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Around the Town. An Airman's Diary.
10-0 p.m. Jules Craen and His Quintet.

Calcutta Programmes

FRIDAY, 8TH MAY 1936

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. S.B. Time Signal. Musical Selections from the Studio (Recorded).
12-51 p.m. S.B. Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selections. Relayed from Firpo's Restaurant. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "Stories of Animal Life". (a) How They Take Their Revenge. By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. "Indian History in Verse" by Da Thakur.
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
5-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Instrumental Duet: Sreeman Sanatan Mukherjee—Piano Sreeman Robin Bose—Violin.
5-16 p.m. A Story in Dialogue.
5-31 p.m. "Things that we see and hear of everyday" by Kamal Bose.
5-41 p.m. Recorded Selections for Children.
5-51 p.m. Jack Holmes and His Orchestra, and "Nobby Clarke"—Entertainer at the Piano. A Light Instrumental and Vocal Programme from the Studio.
6-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali)
7-6 p.m. S.B. Rabindranath Birthday Anniversary.
10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in English).

KHANDESH SCHOOL BOARD CRITICISED

DHULIA, May 5.

The School Board Administration of the West Khandesh District Local Board has come in for severe criticism at the hands of a law court for the fourth time.

A teacher in the employ of the Board filed a suit for damages because certain allowances were unjustly denied him without even giving him an opportunity of placing his case before the Board.

The judgment in the case characterises the resolution of the Board in this behalf as "wanton and capricious". The judgment also says "all actions of the D.L B. cannot enjoy the sovereign exemption from the jurisdiction of civil court."

TARLETON RETAINS FEATHERWEIGHT TITLE

LONDON, May 6.

Nel Tarleton (Liverpool) retained the British Featherweight Boxing Championship by beating Johnny King (Manchester), the Bantamweight Champion, in a fifteen round bout at the Liverpool Football Ground.—Reuter.

INDIAN FIELDING PRAISED

LONDON, May 6.

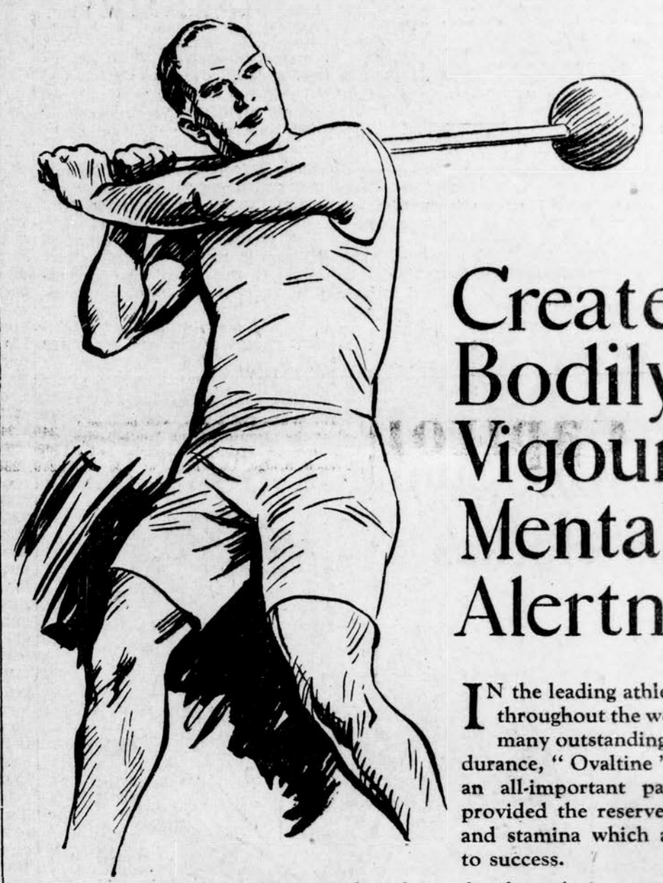
The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram made frequent changes in the bowling, and the bowlers were on top till Singleton and Matthews set themselves defensively.

The Indians generally gave a good account of themselves in the field.—Reuter.

BEAUTY BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY
ANÆMIA
use Deschiens' Syrup
Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).



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And to countless thousands of people in every walk of life "Ovaltine" brings the assurance of robust good health. The reason is not far to seek. "Ovaltine" provides that complete and perfect nourishment which is the surest foundation of a healthy body and an alert mind.

Prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, "Ovaltine" combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. "Ovaltine" supplies all the vital nourishment required to maintain strength and energy.

You will find in "Ovaltine" the best means for maintaining vigorous health, *but remember that "Ovaltine" is widely imitated. Such imitations contain cheap ingredients such as household sugar to give them bulk and to lower their price, whereas "Ovaltine" is 100 per cent. pure concentrated nourishment. It contains no household sugar—no starch—no chocolate. Always insist upon genuine "Ovaltine" and avoid substitutes. Remember, there is only One "Ovaltine"—there is nothing "just as good."*

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Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

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Watch your step when this woman's around!... She's
DANGEROUS
BETTE DAVIS
Teamed for the first time with
FRANCHOT TONE
MARGARET LINDSAY
ALISON SKIPWORTH
A Warner Bros. Picture
BETTE DAVIS has been awarded a prize by the Academy of the Motion Picture Art and Sciences for her superb performance in this picture for the year 1935!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ANJUMAN-E-TANZI-MUL-MUSLAMEEN

Prize Distribution At Bandra

(From A Correspondent).

BANDRA, May 6.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tanzi-Mul Muslameen, Bandra, a gathering was held opposite the Kasai Mosque on the evening of the 4th instant for the distribution of prizes to Muslim boys and girls under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur S. Mohiyuddin, the Deputy Collector, the Additional District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District.

IMPORTANCE OF URDU EDUCATION.

The gathering was attended by over three hundred people and amongst those who attended were Dr. Dias, the President of the Bandra Municipality, Prof. Almeida, Messrs. Yusuf Peerbhoy, Noormohomed Karai, members of the Municipal Board, and Mr. Y. G. Talpade, Head Master of Robert Money School.

The report of the Anjuman-e-Tanzimul was read by the Secretary. The number of children had increased to the figure of 503 in 1932-33, but latterly this number had dwindled to some 300 children.

COLLECT FUNDS

The President stressed the importance of compulsory education for the Muslims who were backward and advised the gathering to collect funds to supplement what public bodies like the Municipality were doing. Prizes were given to a large number of boys.

The gathering dispersed at 11-30 p.m. in the night.

A sentence of transportation for life was passed on a widow aged 35 years by Mr. F. F. Madan, Judicial Commissioner of Chotta Nagpur, for murdering her newborn babe and intentional concealment of the birth by secretly disposing of the dead body.

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THE EXCELSIOR
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JACK HYLTON
and his
BAND
with
JUNE CLYDE
in
"SHE SHALL HAVE MUSIC"
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER SONG AND MUSIC
in
A Film You Will Never Forget
A Twickenham Production

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakhik Vad 2, 1992
Muslim: Safar 16, 1354
Parsi: Adar 5, 1305
Hightide: 6-21 13-21
Lowtide: 6-31 19-21
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 3m

S. S. 'Cathay' with English mails of April 23 due at 2 a.m.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Meeting of the Progressive Group: Mr. R. von Leyden will read a paper on "East and West in the World's History of Art," Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, May 9.

S. S. 'Strathaird', with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Monday, May 11.

Results of F.E., S.E. (civil, mechanical and Electrical), B.E. (Civil Mechanical and Electrical) and B.Sc., (Technical) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Girl Friend" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Under Pressure." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"She Shall have Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Prince of Thieves" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dark Angel" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Anything Goes" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"A Night at the Opera." Time as usual.
REGAL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Broadway Hostess" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hoore Samandar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Beloved" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Law of the Wild" Time as usual.

"ABYSSINIA DAY"

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA

"Abyssinia Day" will be observed by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, at a public meeting at the Nappoo Hall Gardens, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.). Among the speakers will be Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, C. K. Narayanswami, S. B. Mehadeshwar, Purushottam Tricumdas, and L. V. Kondaye

FOUR-ANNA TAXI FLAG

It is understood that Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Secretary, Taxi-Drivers' Union, will appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to get the flag for 4-anna taxis registered.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who will arrive in Bombay on Monday next, will "inaugurate" the Flag.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Heeperia' arrived at London on 5th May evening.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hopgkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 11th instant.

WHITE LOTUS DAY

The White Lotus Day, will be observed at the premises of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday). Members are requested to attend.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS

A meeting of the members of the Managing Council of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A special meeting to commemorate "White Lotus Day", the anniversary of the passing of Madame H. P. Blavatsky, will be held at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, on Friday at 6-15 p.m.

MESSAGE OF LUCKNOW

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) in the Congress Compound at 6-30 p.m.

Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo, Member of the Working Committee and Sjt. Haribhau Joshi of "Lokashakti", Poona, will speak on "Message of the Lucknow Congress."

AGENCY TILAK HOSIERY

The opening ceremony of the new Show Room of Messrs. Shanghavi and Sons under the name of Agency Tilak Hosiery at Shekhsaria Building, opposite Arya Pathikashram, Sandhurst Road will take place to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony.

PROTEST AGAINST COMBINED MARKET AT MATUNGA

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association, South Indian Association, Mysore Association, Matunga Gujjarati Seva Mandal, Hindu Sabha, Arya Samaj, and fourteen other Associations, a public meeting of the residents of the Dadar-Matunga Estate will be held at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the leasing out by the Bombay Municipality of Plot No. 264 B for a combined vegetable, fish and mutton market. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia will preside.

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Daily 3 Shows
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
(to cope with the rush!)
PRICES:
4 P. M. :-
Rs. 2-4; 1-2; As. 9 and As. 4.
6-30 & 10 P.M.:—
Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2 and As. 9.
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LAHORE.
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Results Of Third M.B.B.S. And B.Sc. Examinations Announced

The following are results of the Third M.B., B.S. Examination, held in April last:—

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 26, 43.

PASS:—Nos. 121, 128, 133, 138, 145, 148, 152, 154, 178, 188, 191, 192, 195; 198; 200; 201; 215; 220; 221, 223; 224, 225, 227; 230, 233, 234, 235, 236; 237, 238, 239, 240; 241; 242, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285; 286; 287; 288; 289.

The following passed in Group 'A' only:—Nos. 58, 79, 162.

The following passed in Group 'B' only:—Nos. 29, 31, 60, 70, 72, 85, 131.

B. Sc. RESULTS.

The following are results of the B.Sc. Examination held in April last:—

FIRST CLASS (with Distinction):—Nos. 182, 184, 187, 245, 648, 661, 835, 844, 960.

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 48, 66, 97, 114, 115, 192, 195, 219; 229; 249; 254; 615, 616, 663; 682, 816, 1048.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30; 33; 34, 37, 41, 43; 51; 55; 58; 59; 61; 64; 72; 73; 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 88, 100, 101; 102; 106; 108; 110; 111, 113, 116, 119, 123, 124, 129, 130, 131, 193, 197; 201; 212; 222; 224; 228; 230; 232; 235; 239; 241; 246; 251; 252; 255; 257; 259; 264, 266, 267, 269, 271 272, 275, 286, 288, 289; 290; 291; 293 525; 528; 540; 541; 545; 555; 559; 560; 571; 579; 580; 595; 628; 642; 643, 647, 650, 656, 658, 660, 674, 680, 691; 694; 699; 703; 805; 806; 808; 810; 812; 814; 815, 817, 818, 819, 820, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 849, 851, 855; 860; 909; 914; 925; 928; 930; 937; 943; 949; 971, 1047.

PASS:—Nos. 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 27, 29; 31; 32; 35; 38; 39, 40, 42, 45; 46; 47; 49, 50; 56; 57, 62, 63; 65, 67, 68, 69, 71; 74; 75; 78, 83, 84, 85; 86, 89; 90; 91; 92, 93, 94; 95, 96, 98, 99, 103, 104, 105; 107; 109; 112, 120, 122; 125; 128, 132, 133; 134; 138, 140; 142, 145, 146, 147; 149; 155, 156; 157; 159; 163; 168, 169; 170, 172, 173, 181, 183; 190; 191; 196; 199; 200, 206, 207, 213, 216; 221, 223, 227, 231, 234, 236, 237, 238, 240; 242; 243; 244; 250; 256; 258; 260; 261; 262; 263, 270, 273, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283; 284; 285; 287; 514; 515; 522; 523; 524; 527; 529, 530; 533; 534; 535; 537, 538, 539, 543, 547, 549, 551, 552, 556; 557; 558, 561; 562, 563, 564, 565; 569, 570, 572 573, 574, 576; 577, 581, 582, 583, 584, 587, 588; 589; 591; 592; 593; 594, 597; 606, 608; 614, 618, 619, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626; 629; 631, 632, 633, 634 635; 644; 649; 653, 657, 662, 669, 671 673, 675, 684, 688, 689; 690, 692, 693, 696, 697; 698; 700; 701; 702; 807, 809, 811, 813, 821, 822, 823, 824, 833, 836; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 845; 846; 847; 852; 853; 856; 858; 859; 910; 911; 912; 913; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919, 920, 921; 923, 924, 926, 927, 929 931, 932, 938, 941; 945; 946, 948, 950; 951; 954; 955; 957; 958; 962; 964; 965; 966, 972, 974, 975, 976, 978.

The following passed in an additional principal subject:—No. 274.

The following passed in Subsidiary Subjects:—Nos. 6, 135, 248, 294, 295, 296, 298; 300; 301; 303; 304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311; 312; 313; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325, 326, 327, 330, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 346, 347; 348; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358, 359, 360, 364, 365 368, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377; 378; 380; 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391; 392; 393 394, 395, 398, 399; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 410; 411; 412; 413, 414; 417, 419, 421, 423; 425; 427, 428, 431, 432, 433, 434 435, 437, 438, 439; 440; 441, 442, 444, 448, 450, 456, 457, 460, 462, 463, 465, 470, 471, 472, 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481, 485, 486, 487, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505; 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512; 513; 521; 602; 605; 705; 707, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 715; 717 719, 720, 721, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728; 730; 731; 732; 733; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740, 741, 742, 746, 747, 749, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 760; 761; 762; 763; 764, 765; 766; 767, 768, 769, 770; 771, 772, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 788; 789, 792, 793, 795, 796, 798, 799, 800, 861; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 872; 874; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882, 883; 885; 887, 891; 893, 895, 896; 897; 898; 900; 901, 902 903, 904, 933, 981, 982, 985, 988, 989, 990; 992; 993; 996; 997; 998, 1000, 1005, 1006, 1008, 1009, 1012, 1014, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1024, 1025, 1026; 1027; 1029; 1030; 1031; 1032; 1033; 1034; 1035, 1036, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1044, 1046.

The results of Nos. 87, 154 and No. 801 have been reserved.

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship has been awarded to R.M. Mehta, who appeared from Ahmedabad.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES
(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY, WHEN IT IS COOL AND REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR)

					p.m.		p.m.
Saturday,	9th	May	1936	xx	Round Harbour.	4-30	7-30
Sunday	10th	,	,,	xxx	Dharamtar.	3-30	7-30
,,	10th	,,	,,	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	7-30

Fare per person x 0-12 0. xx Rs. 1-2-0. xxx 1-8 0.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.
MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Italian Consul-General's Statement

The statement issued by the Italian Consul-General in India in reply to the Congress President's call for a national rally on Saturday to demonstrate India's denunciation of Fascist imperialism and sympathy with the brave people of Abyssinia has caused great amusement in political circles in the city. It is pointed out that the good relations of Italy of which this gentleman talks were based on the theory of "philanthropy plus five per cent." Italy is friendly to India as long as it is profitable to be so. Saturday's demonstration, however, has nothing to do with the good or bad relations between the two countries. It is meant to raise the fundamental question, viz., the right to independence of peoples of the world and the menace of Fascist Imperialism to world peace. The people of India can never be friendly to Imperialism. They have not only no quarrel with the vast Italian masses who are drilled and dragooned under the iron heels of Fascism, but have every sympathy with them. By demonstrating solidarity with the people of Abyssinia who fought so valiantly, Indian people will be demonstrating against the wrong done to the Italian masses as well!

"Our City Engineer"

Mr. I H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, wrote to "The Chronicle" to say that the proposal to consult experts from England about the Tansa dam emanated from Mr. Modak himself and was supported by a Committee over which Mr. Nariman presided. The provacation for such a letter was a paragraph in these columns headed "Our City Engineer." There is no doubt that Mr. Taunton is correct to a certain extent. But he leaves it vague as to whether Mr. Modak wanted experts to be consulted in regarding to the bigger scheme of rising the height to twenty feet or with regard to the borings. Mr. Nariman interviewed stated that it would not be correct to say that Mr. Modak wanted expert opinion to be taken in regard to the borings. On the question of undertaking exploratory borings in the Tansa Dam Mr. Modak did not suggest consultation with experts nor did the Committee over which he presided support any such proposal. But Mr. Modak did not have any objection to the consultation with experts on the question of heightening the Dam. That does not mean that the proposal to consult expert opinion on the question of undertaking exploratory borings emanated from Mr. Modak.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Ghodbunder Road is in these days crowded by an increasing stream of motor cars mostly bound Juhuwards for Juhu season is now in full swing and now I think it is quite necessary to enforce a speed limit along the Ghodbunder Road.

Cars are found moving recklessly, specially along the Khar-Juhu strip.

Some time back I was told that the police authorities were trying to introduce a speed limit of 30 miles per hour but nothing seems to have been done as yet.

I wonder if the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, who has began his regime very well could be persuaded to impose this speed limit.

This speed limit, if introduced, will be welcomed by the police authorities as well as the public especially that large number of school-going population who makes use of this road.

BANDRA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Tuesday at 9-45 p.m. a gathering was held under the auspices of the "Anjuman-e-Tanzi-Mul-Musulman" of Bandra, the Deputy Collector, Mr. Khan Bahadur S. Mohiyuddin presided, when prizes were distributed to boys and girls.

The programme included several interesting Urdu dialogues and songs, athletic feats and a display of magic tricks.

The report was read by Mr. Noor Mahomed Kari, the Vice-President of the Society, wherein reference was made to the importance of learning Urdu.

The society has a primary school in the area of the Bandra Municipality which I am told had 6 Muslim children ranging from 274 to 503 in 1932-33 but later this number has fallen to 300 which is due to the backwardness of the community.

The President spoke on the need for compulsory education and asked the people to help the municipality in securing funds.

Perfect Roll Campaign In Malad

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

The Malad Praja Mandal is undertaking to make good the possible defects in the preparation of the electoral roll for the provincial Legislatures. As the elections are coming up by about November, there is very little time left for intending elector whose name has, somehow failed to appear in the first roll. The public of Malad, Kandivali and Borivali are expected to give their full co-operation to the volunteers of the association in their efforts to make the roll as nearly perfect as possible.

Sarda Act Case Accused Acquitted

The case against Sjt. Gokulnathji Maharaj and three others under the Sarda Act, came up for hearing before Mr. Haji, Magistrate, Seventh Court.

The complainant's counsel represented that the complainant, Mr. Puranchand Shroff was dead and his heires were away at Bikaner and so could not be brought on record. So he prayed that the accused might be acquitted.

Orders were passed accordingly.

FIRST L. C. P. S. RESULTS

Out of 91 students who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held in April, 1936, the following 50 have passed:—

Miss Kanta Chunilal Amin, Noor Mohmmed Gulzarkhan Baluch, Narayan Shankar Bangale, Shrikrishna Martand Barde, Mrs. Sitabai Bijoor, Udharam Valiram Chandnani, Sangtkumar Chhotalal Chhaya, Miss Mahasweta Devji Chohan, Vasudeo Krishna Deodhar, Bhikhubhai Nathubhai Desai, Ramaniklal Shevalal Desai, Miss Lena Constance D'Souza, Vasant Ramchandra Errum, Fatehchand Darumal Gangaramani, Prabhaker Kashinath Ganpule, Jamnadas Mohanlal Gatha, Miss Prabhavati Ramkrishna Gupte, Chimandas Radhakishindas Hassanandani, Rajanikant Mayashanker Joshi, Amirmiya Ahmedmiya Kadri, Miss Ambu Purushottum Kane, Tahilram Thanwardas Keswani, Karimuddin Shamsuddin Malek, Dattatray Pandurang Mane, Natwarlal Nautamlal Mankad, Vijayshanker Durgashanker Mankad, Kumud Harilal Manker, Mushtaqbeg Aprubbeg Mirza, Gulamhusen Moshin, Padmakar Bhaskar Narvilkar, Miss Kusum Gangadhar Neurgaonkar, Umashanker Shambhuram Pandya, Hariprasad Chandulal Pasawala, Miss Tara Prabhakar Raje, Gopaldas Anandram Ramsingani, Thakorlal Dahyabhai Rana, Miss Susheela Jiwaji Redkar, Dinkarlal Sakarlal Shah, Ratilal Nathalal Shah, Pralhad Krishna Shirhatti, Vasudeo Ramchandra Soman, Ahmed Dinmohamed Soomro, Miss Radha Daji Soundankar, Mrs. Rajam Subramania Aiyer, Indulal Mohanlal Talati, Lachman Vithaldas Thawani, Kashinath Purushottam Thite, Balashanker Pitamber Trivedi, Purushottam Sadashiv Upasani and Chandulal Jivabhai Vasavada.

3 ARTS RECEPTION TO SIR S. RADHAKRISHNA

3 Arts reception will be held at Aiwan at 4-30 p.m. to-day in honour of Sir Radhakrishnan, President of the 3 Arts 1936. The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

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Amusements, Magic Shows, Giants Wheel, Cutting a Lady, Fire Walking, Curious Manufactured and many other Novel Things, etc., yet a few stalls available.
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DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

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LATEST R-C-A PHOTOPHONE DOUBLE MACHINE.
From SATURDAY, the 9th May
RANJIT'S Masterpiece:
SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART
ALIAS
SIPAHI-NI-SAJANI
Featuring:—
GOHAR & E. BILLIMORIA and others.
SUNDAY, 10th MAY AT 10 A.M.
TAMIL PICTURE
GOPAL KRISHNA
AT
HINDMATA
—:PAREL:—
Daily 5-15, 8 10-45 p.m
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-30.

PATHE LAST DAY 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1936

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Those who have still any doubts about reviving cottage industries should make haste to secure and read the first annual report of the All-India Village Industries Association for the year 1935. That report bears ample testimony to the excellent work done by the Association during the very first year of its existence and, what is more, shows the great possibilities in reviving village industries. The institution, it will be remembered, owed its birth to a resolution of the Congress session in Bombay in October 1934. Encouraged by the success of the Khadi movement and impressed by the need of extending the movement, Gandhiji conceived the idea of starting a separate institution to promote village industries other than Khaddar and persuaded the Bombay session to authorise the formation of the A.I.V.I.A. " as part of the activities of the Congress" but "unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress." The Association was asked not only to revive village industries but also to work "for the moral and physical advancement of the villagers." The Association came into existence in the December following "as a self-acting, independent and non-political organisation." At the end of the year it had on its rolls 56 agents, 432 members, 6 paid workers, 28 certified shops and 5 affiliated institutions. If wider and repeated publicity had been given to the constitution of the Association in the first year of its existence, more persons could easily have been associated with the institution in various capacities. The report itself might well have published the constitution as an appendix.

A. I. V. A.'s Work

At the commencement of the Association many were sceptical about its success, owing to the vastness and indefiniteness of the work it had undertaken. There should be fewer sceptics now; for though the work before the Association continues to be as vast as ever, it is now far more clearly defined and is found to be both practicable and supremely necessary. Indeed the greatest achievement of the village industries movement, which really began in a definite manner sixteen years ago with the advent of Khaddar, is that it has compelled even Government to recognise the need for rural uplift in general and the development of cottage industries in particular. The A.I.V.I.A., through its own productive and propagandist work, has given a strong impetus in many parts of the country to the following village industries, to take only the more important ones (1) paddy husking by hand, (2) flour grinding, (3) gur (jaggery) making, (4) oil pressing, (5) groundnut shelling, (6) bee-keeping, (7) fish culture, (8) dairying, (9) salt manufacture, (10) ginning (11) blanket making, (12) silk and tasar industry, (13) jute spinning and weaving, (14) carpet making, (15) paper-making, (16) matmaking, (17) comb manufacture, (18) cutlery, (19) soap manufacture, (20) stone craft, and (21) tanning and disposal of carcasses. Regarding cutlery, it is encouraging to learn: "A few good hollow-ground razors, which can compete quite successfully with any British razors of the same type have been made under our direction in Cochin." About the manufacture of washing soap, we are told: "Good soap has been made in Wadhwan (Kathiawar) by one of our workers out of materials available in villages—oil, saji and lime. Soap is made out of these even at the present day in villages, but it is adulterated with cheap and injurious materials. The soap made by our worker has been chemically analysed and declared by experts to be the best available for washing purposes. It is hoped to experiment further with it so as to bring it to as near perfection as possible, and when this is done information regarding the process of its manufacture will be broadcast." These brief sample quotations are intended to show both what promising things are possible in villages and what the Association is doing to make the things possible.

Help The Association

Special notice deserves to be given to tanning and the disposal of the carcasses, because of the vast possibilities of the industry and the good it will do to Harijans. It is vital for every village as animals die in every village. It is calculated that as many as 30 millions of cattle die every year in India. At present a dead animal is a burden to the owner, who has to incur some expenses to remove it. The hide is no doubt sought by the chamars but it is often badly damaged during the disposal of the carcass. The A.I.V.I.A. promises to transform the situation. We, therefore, deem it necessary to make a lengthy quotation from its report. Says the report:

"The problem was tackled by the Association and a better way of disposal of carcasses which is simple, economical and practicable in villages has been discovered and followed. In accordance with this the carcass is removed with care and flayed in such a way as to avoid unnecessary cuts and every part of the dead animal is made use of. From the fleshings which come off when the skin is cleaned, glue is made. From the entrails the fat is removed and the intestines are converted into guts used in carding-bows, tennis rackets and musical instruments. The fat is separated from the flesh by boiling and is used for lubricating and industrial purposes. The well boiled flesh and bones as well as the blood are dried and pounded into powder. This powder is valuable manure and can readily find a market. The horns are used for the manufacture of combs, knife-handles and such like. Bones also can be used for the same purpose. The use of the various parts of a dead animal are known to chamars and others, who however in most cases do not trouble themselves about it. The Association therefore took up the work and in the process has made an important contribution in discovering ways and means in regard to the proper disposal of carcasses After 10 months' working of the Tanning Institute at Calcutta it can be said that village chamars may make high quality chrome leather equal to factory-finished leather, with the help of appliances which are suitable for cottages. It is proposed to publish information about methods and processes in the form of a booklet before long.

Tanning has also been carried on at a centre 2 miles out of Wardha. All the processes from the removal of hide from the carcass to the making of finished goods such as shoes, sandles, suit-cases, and wrist-watch bands are carried on. Students are being trained both at this centre and at the Calcutta Institute, and it is hoped that in course of time we shall have a body of trained workers who may set up and run tanneries in villages in various parts of the country."

This article can give but a feeble idea of the vast and vital work done by the A.IV.I.A. The report itself should be read for fuller particulars of it, especially with regard to the Association's general reconstruction propaganda in villages. The report itself may not do full justice to the enormous pioneer work done by the Association in face of great odds. It is the duty of the public to help the Association in every possible way and enable it to do still more service to the poor-millions of our fellow-countrymen in villages.

Expose The League

Geneva, London and even Paris are all duly stirred by the collapse of Abyssinia, but it is worthy of note that no-where has there been even a whisper suggestive of any sense of responsibility towards the innocent victim who has been defeated by a combination of Italian savagery on the one hand and, on the other, betrayal by the League of Nations. The League and its members have most basely ignored that Abyssinia also has some right to be considered. So far as that country is concerned, its friends (sic) having betrayed her, have now completely forgotten her. What a fitting culmination to the series of treachery!

The problem for them now is not Abyssinian independence, but her future as a colony of Italy. It is rather a serious problem. Conflicting interests of certain European Powers have to be reconciled in Abyssinia and elsewhere also. That explains the almost studied silence of Paris on the future of Abyssinia and it also explains the careful manner in which all reference to the subject was avoided even in a full dress debate in the British Parliament. Mr. Eden and others spoke eloquently on the League but maintained silence over Signor Mussolini's declarations as to his intentions. They are waiting and watching. As we say, it is a serious problem. Mussolini's victory has to be submitted to but—on conditions that would be materially advantageous to the bitterly humiliated (!) League Powers, France, and Britain. They are, therefore, not willing to commit themselves in a hurry.

But moral and international obligations are in a different category. So it is possible to discuss the League, without any reference to its or their duty to Abyssinia; which the British Parliament has done. The debate or rather the speeches of Government spokesmen and supporters—Reuter has thought fit not to report Opposition speeches with any degree of adequacy—have brought out one or two interesting as well as instructive things. Britain has accepted the reality of the situation —what an anti-climax to the sensational speech delivered at Geneva by Sir Samuel Hoare himself!—and is going to capitulate on the question of sanctions. This is evident from "loud ministerial cheers" which greeted Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech. Next, Britain will take the lead in "reforming" the League in the light of the experience of the last seven months. How it will be "reformed" is also more or less obvious. The institution that has been a mockery and a caricature of a genuine League of Nations in practice, is to be made so in theory also. It will be a "Thieves' Kitchen" as much in its constitution as in the practical running of it. The Big European Imperialist Powers badly need it. The European situation among them calls for it. It may be a bad fate for the League, but the League too deserves it. And we are not surprised that smaller Powers are thinking of leaving it. This will, of course, be a first class international crisis. But the humbug and hypocrisy of the League of Nations and, particularly, of the two great Powers, Britain and France, which dominate it, has to be exposed dramathat is, if they are possible of achievement at all.

EUROPE: THE POLITICAL SCENE

The Inevitable War And Its Apostle

(BY ANDRE PIERRE.)

In April of last year General Ludendorff of world war fame celebrated his seventieth birthday. An elaborate military ceremony took place on that occasion. While Hitler did not call personally on the aged general, the latter received official congratulations, and messages of homage from Goering, Goebbels and other personalities of the regime, and the press emphasized that Ludendorff's apotheosis marked the reconciliation between the "Fuhrer of the war and the Fuhrer of the German people."

It is necessary to remember all these details for a correct appreciation of Ludendorff's new book, entitled "The Total War (Der Totale Kreig)." Had he remained in the background, as was the case from 1919 until last year, we might have attributed a secondary importance to his conception of the future war and considered him a crank without a following in his own country.

Since his official rehabilitation, however, such an attitude would no longer be justified, especially as the commander of the German armed forces, General von Blomberg, has repeatedly praised Ludendorff's military genius.

Another World War

The most amazing thing about this book is the fact that the author is not in the least concerned with the international situation. He does not take the trouble to weigh the chances and forces in present-day Europe or to ascertain whether Germany is really threatened by some other Power. He knows only one thing: namely, that a new world war is inevitable.

When Germany started the war in 1914 its theorists made an effort to prove that it was encircled by enemies who wanted to destroy a dangerous competitor. Even Hitler justifies rearmament by reference to the "red peril" and represents Germany as the champion of western civilization against the barbarian internationalism of Moscow. Ludendorff scorns camouflage and speaks of the future war as of a fatal and inevitable event for which the nation must be prepared.

The first conclusion which he draws from his theory is that every activity of the nation must serve the purpose of war. While Clausewitz envisages several types of war. Ludendorff admits only the

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress And Mass Contact

Some Reflections On Lucknow Session

By CONGRESSMAN

How has the Congress reacted to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's lead? Whatever views one might hold about the part played by the conflicting forces in the Congress, whatever voting success or failure either side had, it certainly cannot be gainsaid that Jawaharlal's lead, his passionate plea to learn from the past and work for the future society of social justice and political freedom from out of the present, has not fallen on deaf ears.

Changing Times

Lucknow realised the need for mass contact—a programme, that is to say, which would bring the masses of the country in active association with the Congress movement. One would have wished that some definite basis was formulated on which to work out the programme which the sub-committee of three has been asked to produce. For instance, acceptance of the Socialist move for recognition by the Congress of the principle of direct representation for the masses through their distinct class organisations would have simplified and facilitated the task of the Committee. If it is the desire of the Congress to bring in increasing association the masses in influencing its policy and formulating its programme and their active participation in its activities, the course proposed by the Socialists seems to be the best under the circumstances. The Congress as yet,—no matter what one may claim it to be,—is not an organisation of the masses, though often enough it has reflected mass discontent in its activities. The Congress, that is to say, is not the distinct organisation of the exploited classes. It is still a conglomeration of the different strata of Society. Its social composition has kept it a multi-class organisation. Its advocacy of the mass interest is, in a historical sense, to utilise the mass discontent to political advantage. A conscious directive in favour of the disinherited and pauperised millions as against the prosperous few, it has not evolved. And it is not expected it will in the near future.

Leadership

The leadership is still middle-class. Its aims and ideals are determined by middle-class idealism. It has not looked to the masses as the sole source of inspiration and strength.

Still the appointment of the Committee is a concrete achievement for the radical forces. It is full of possibilities. The defeat of the Socialist amendment does not rule out the inclusion of functional representation as the basis of mass contact. Mr. Jairamdas' proposal to give a large representation to the village population in the Taluka and Tehsil Congress Committees sounds plausible, but in actual practice it is futile. Representation by organisations have this advantage that the representatives will be those who are moulding a new movement with an ideology which individual peasants or workers cannot provide. Left to himself, a factory worker can rise only to the Trade Union consciousness, as Lenin says. Similarly a peasant cannot think in terms of expropriating the landlord or abolition of the feudal levies. Long years of suppression and denial of social justice and freedom have made large masses of humanity dumb even in discontent. It is the conscious leadership that brings hope to these dumb millions. Functional representation through their distinct organisations will alone reflect the struggles and aspirations of the masses. Any scheme of mass contact will be weak unless this is accepted as a fundamental part of that scheme. The Committee has already prepared a sort of questionnaire for Provincial Congress Committees. Its final draft programme will be based on the answers to this questionnaire. About that anon.

The First Step

Mass contact is the first step in the direction of the development of the joint front against Imperialism. The abolition of the Parliamentary Board is only a natural outcome of this move for re-orientation. Direct control of the Parliamentary activity by the Congress itself is the first step in regulating the Congress policy inside the legislature to conform to its principles, programmes and strategy. This course was suggested by me in "The Chronicle" when the very formation of the Parliamentary Board was being talked about. I am glad that eighteen months of experience has shown that I was right. The Mass Contact Committee must, in the nature of things, formulate a scheme of parliamentary struggle as well. The parliamentary activity of the Congress, that is to say, must be in furtherance of the wider struggles outside. The one must be complementary to the other. The decision, therefore, to take over direct control by the Working Committee of parliamentary work is most welcome.

Frankly Speaking

A CONSUL'S APOLOGIA.

India has not yet been conquered by the "Civilizing" Fascists. But from the haughty statement issued by the Italian Consul-General in India, in reply to President Jawaharlal's appeal for the observance of Abyssinia Day, one would think he expected leaders of public opinion in India to take orders from Piazza Venezia. With an air of self-complacent hauteur he deprecates "empty talks against a country which has always been friendly to India" and asserts, with a disregard of truth, characteristic of Fascist propagandists, that "the Italians in Abyssinia were welcomed everywhere as deliverers." The poison-gas, the liquid-fire and the incendiary bombs were, perhaps, symbolical of this deliverance and were an earnest of other—and better!—things to come with Fascist domination. But the Italian Consul over-reaches himself in his peroration: "To-day Rome, the teacher of civilization to the world, throws open the golden gates of an era of disciplined development of material and spiritual welfare." Civilization! Spiritual Welfare! One almost wonders if he is not mocking at the ghastly tragedy that has been perpetrated on Abyssinia.

DEPLORABLE

If our Allahabad correspondent has been correctly informed, it is regrettable that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should decide to continue his fratricidal war with Congressmen by seeking election to the U. P. Legislative Assembly on the Nationalist Party ticket. So completely obsessed is he with hostility to the Communal Award that over a year has passed and yet that period of time has not been sufficient to show him the unpatriotic incongruity of a Congressman openly fighting through a rival organisation, the organisation to which he avowedly owes allegiance His attitude becomes still more deplorable in view of recent events. Only the other day Pandit Malaviya spoke in no uncertain manner at the Lucknow Congress on the political and constitutional issues arising out of the Government of India Act. The Nationalist Party members have more or less repudiated the Pandit's eloquent plea at Lucknow. Yet Panditji is reported to be preparing to fight Congress on their behalf. The Nationalist Party is now openly a conglomeration of non-Congress and anti-Congress elements. Yet Panditji is with them as against the Congress. Is not all this extremely deplorable?

DECIDE BY ARBITRATION.

A meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has passed a resolution disapproving of the action of the Harijan employees of the Broach Municipality in going on strike without giving notice, thereby endangering public safety. If the strikers did not give due notice, that is certainly much to be regretted as a sudden strike of scavengers cannot but jeopardise public health. However, the Congress Committee as well as the Municipality should judge the dispute more on its intrinsic merits. The Harijans' demands seem reasonable and both sides may well accept the arbitration of a responsible leader like Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

RECLAMATION BUILDINGS.

In response to public demand, as voiced in the Press, and particularly to the recommendations of the Standing Advisory and Traffic Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Government have made some improvements in the rules on layout and building on the reclaimed area. For instance, the overall width of the Marine Drive is to be 140 feet instead of 135 feet as previously announced; and, in general all building plots in the Back Bay Reclamation area shall have minimum open spaces 20 feet wide on all four sides, i.e., in general the buildings to be constructed in future will be at least 40 feet apart. The improvements are to be commended but they do not go far enough. However, we are told that a revised lay-out plan and building rules, embodying fresh modifications in response to suggestions from the Advisory Committee, will be published in due course. We trust the new rules will adequately safeguard sanitary and aesthetic requirements.

NO FOREIGN EXPERTS.

The problem of educational reform is one of the pressing issues of the day and during recent months much attention is being paid to the improvements necessary at the various stages of the educational ladder. All are agreed that a vocational bias must be given to our high school curriculum and that the tendency to impart purely academical—which, in other words, means clerical—education must be checked at an early date. We are amazed to learn, however, that two British experts should be invited for making the necessary recommendations. One feels that there are many noted educationists in India to whom the task of reorientating our education can be safely trusted. This pathetic faith in foreign experts is really too late in the day. Besides, Indian educationists are better fitted to chalk out new plans, as they are more intimately acquainted with local conditions.

Revive Swadeshi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Making all due allowances for the reaction following a great struggle grimly carried on, the growing disregard to Swadeshi in India is , really alarming and shameful and if the man in the street cannot make a sustained effort, albeit at some sacrifice to himself, to cling to the raft of Swadeshi—his only salvation and life-boat, when all is dark all round in the stormy billows of the Indian situation—I am speaking from an Indian's point of view—how do we know that he will array himself to form an anti-Imperialist or any other useful front, which will undoubtedly require much greater and more sustained effort and sacrifices on his part?

There is a proverb in Gujarati, which literally translated reads, 'Let us start counting again from where we have forgotten.' I do not know how many took the Swadeshi pledge between 1930 and 1932, perhaps lacs. To-day I wonder if 5 p. c. of the pledgers have stuck to their pledge. If the pledgers had stuck to their pledge, we would not hear of Swadeshi concerns in difficulties or closing their doors.

If then, the Congress, making the man in the street count again from where he has forgotten, starts a most intense movement in all seriousness for the resuscitation of Swadeshi—the term is comprehensive and has throughout been meant to include the A.I.S.A. and the A. I. V. I. A. products though not the foreign yarn stuff which most shop-keepers with a good yarn try to palm off as Swadeshi—that is something concrete something substantial, something that even under present conditions is essentially practised.—Yours etc.,

M. J. S.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Is this fair play? Is all our civilization, all our Christianity, all our League of Nations, only humbug, a joke, a mask? . . . . . Must the White man take everything from the black man; must more thousands be killed and blinded by the forbidden gas; must there be made more thousands of widows and orphans, so that the white men with their wives and daughters can enjoy more luxury?

—A Dutch Correspondent writing in "Manchester Guardian".

* * * *

The Sarraut-Flandin-Boncour French Government have decided to remain in office until June 1, says Reuter.

Doubtless to complete the good, gallant and noble work it has done so far in international politics.

* * * *

"While the Opposition professed to support the League with horse, foot and artillery, they only meant support with threats, insults and perorations"—Mr. Anthony Eden in Parliament.

On the contrary, while Government professed to support the League with threats, insults and perorations they actually gave support with—eventual submission to Italy. Bravo, Captain Eden.

* * * *

"The Government had gone to the furthest length (a few words missing here)."

The missing words are really unnecessary. Everyone knows in which direction the Government has gone to the furthest length.

* * * *

England has been beaten by Austria in the International Soccer Match.

It's hard, it's cruel, coming as it does so soon after she was beaten by Austria's protector, Italy, in the International Sanctions, Match.

Verily the cup of bitter humiliation is full.

* * * *

A confrere drew our attention the other day to the fact that it was the Sikh troops of the British Legation which bore and bore gallantly, the brunt of responsibility for defending foreigners in Addis Ababa. He dwelt eloquently on the fact—which we sharply questioned—that the British legation in Addis Ababa was garrisoned ever since the beginning of the war only with Indian troops. In fact he spent fifteen minutes in eloquent "threats, insults and peroration" (almost as if we were responsible for the—shall we say accidental coincidence?). But we refused to be beaten and countered spiritedly with all our resources of verbal "horse, foot and artillery."

But we had to yield. We had to accept the "bitter humiliation" of having been in the wrong. Our confrere was right. The British troops in Addis Ababa were composed only of an Indian Infantry. So we apologised to our confrere.

By the way, we did suggest to him that the British element was not altogether missing, that in fact it was well and most effectively represented by Major Charter their commander. But he hissed his impatience with the argument so warmly that we feared he was going to breathe poison gas on us.

We fled.

* * * *

The "United Press" learns that two British experts, who are being invited for making recommendations for an overhaul of the educational system in India with a view to the introduction of Vocational Training will arrive by the end of the year.

And if they are really capable experts in the subject, they would recommend for the purpose the employment of a good number of Vocational Training Experts—to be imported, of course, from England.

* * * *

Some journalists in Delhi, says a report, have decided to contribute towards the expenses of purchasing a bull for stud purposes, in response to the Viceroy's gesture.

But we are not sure the proposal is likely to materialize if the purchase is to be made—in cash!

* * * *

Addressing Aligarh students, Dr. Ziauddin said that when they go to their homes for the vacation, they should "discuss only the good points so that a favourable impression may be created in the minds of the listeners about your Alma Mater."

Are we then to believe the obvious implication?

Britain To Play Her Part In Collective Action

Parliament Of Religions

Eternal Truth: Basis Of All Beliefs

Important Step Towards Communal Amity

Ram Krishna Established Equality Of All Faiths By Example And Precept, Says Radhakrishnan

"FOR ME ALL RELIGIONS ARE EQUAL": MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

The Parliament of Religions organised in connection with the Shri Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations, commenced on Thursday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, with Sir S. Radhakrishnan in the Chair. The Hall was crowded to the full and representatives of all religions were present.

BASIS OF ALL RELIGIONS.

Sir Radhakrishnan in his Presidential address emphasised that the Eternal Truth was the basis of all religions and beliefs and pointed out that if the Parliament helped towards the realisation of this fact in the country torn with communal differences, it would have played its part.

A large number of distinguished citizens of all communities including the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi were present.

The proceedings commenced with a devotional song by Mrs. Freany Cama.

Swami Vishwananda offered prayers.

FROM GANDHI AND TAGORE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla read the messages received from Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Mahatmaji wired, "Wish Parliament success. For me all religions are equal." The message was received with loud applause.

Dr. Tagore's message ran, "These are occasions when we must remember that we are born and live in a world, where great men have appeared and then only we realise the glory of our own existence having its relationship with the immortal spirits."

JAYAKAR WELCOMES VISITORS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the President and the visitors, said that the Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations Committee were grateful for the spontaneous and generous response from the city to their invitation.

The present Parliament of Religions was one of the hundreds held all over the world to do honour to the great modern saint of India. In a country like ours, he said, politically backward and economically poor, it was a matter for gratification, that eminent persons were born, who had made their impression on the whole world.

WAR-WEARY WORLD.

World to-day was war-weary. Only three days ago, one of the greatest affronts (referring to Italian invasion on Abyssinia) was offered to the civilisation (cries of "Shame"). To the people of the world, Ramakrishna's teachings brought a consolation. He stressed that truth was one, however, it might be called according to the views and experiences of every seer. Ramakrishna taught more than any one else, that Truth should be realised in daily life, instead of being kept in a wardrobe to be taken out once a week. He hoped that the Parliament of Religions would release forces of good-will and harmony in the country.

Sir Radhakrishnan was going as a professor in Philosophy to Oxford, continued Mr. Jayakar. Oxford was the place from which administrators had come to India in the past, and he had no doubt, they would continue to come in the future. He hoped that Sir Radhakrishnan would not only teach them Philosophy but make them more affectionate and sympathetic towards India.

Radhakrishnan Speaks

Sir S. Radhakrishnan referred at the outset to his appointment as Spalding professor in Philosophy at Oxford and replied to the points raised by Mr. Jayakar. Sir Radhakrishnan said that he had already pointed out that great things were not expected in Oxford. Professorial reticence was carried to such an extent that sometimes a professor had delivered hardly one lecture in a year. Oxford was described as a complete conservator of all useless knowledge. If it was possible for him to bring about a better understanding between the people of India and England on a non-political planes, certainly he would try his best.

THAT GREAT SAINT.

Sir Radhakrishnan said that it was not necessary to speak of the great influence of Rama Krishna on modern thought. It had become a part of India's history and there was no necessity to emphasise Rama Krishna's achievements. But it was out of a sense of self-respect that they were gathered to celebrate the centenary of that great saint, who had given the message, "Truth is one, sages call it by various names."

The holding of the Parliament of Religions was most significant. It was not unknown in ancient times.

EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT.

At a time of communal differences existing in these days, not so much due to religious motives as to economic and political causes, the speaker felt that the Parliament of Religions was an important step to bring about a better understanding. The special contribution of Rama Krishna was that he put to the test, the religious views, by the logic of life, and established the equality of all religions by example and precept.

The idea of Parliament of Religions was consistent with the spirit of mutual appreciation and toleration which was associated with the great mystic traditions of Hindu religion.

Sir Radhakrishnan then dealt on the concepts of religion as sought to be explained by various persons according to their views and experiences. Those who worshipped ignorance, he said, were described as entering darkness and those who worshipped knowledge as entering greater darkness. There were people who were conceited in their ignorance just as there were persons who were conceited in their knowledge.

At present, though people found satisfaction of their physical and psychological needs, though they had wealth, they had still a hunger within, which they could not satisfy. The happenings in the world, the victory achieved by the sword, as stated by Mr. Jayakar, the great calamities that visited mankind, must make men think seriously, whether beneath all this, there was any fundamental spiritual assurance, whether there was anything Real behind this apparently transient.

So long as human beings were composed of the perishable and imperishable, they could not but ask themselves the question whether the transient was the only reality, whether the temporary was the only permanent.

There were others conceited in knowledge, claiming to provide a solution for all problems, claiming to dispel the great mystery, thinking that they possessed omniscient knowledge. To-day, people were more enlightened, but the barbarians too had their sense of the mysterious. Science put an end to these dreams of mystery, and their lives became prosaic.

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

A God that could be comprehended. Sir Radhakrishnan could not be a God. Therein lay the difference of outlook between the East and the West. The eastern mind recognised the existence of this mystery, and did not worry itself as to its cause, but carried on its quest to attain truth and enlightenment.

The westerners on the other hand proceeded to explore all aspects of reality and if they did not find a satisfactory explanation, they were puzzled.

NO INTELLECTUAL DOGMA.

Intuitive apprehension of the Reality, if not the direct appreciation, was regarded as possessed by every one, not merely by this sect or that, who had made an effort in that direction. While mere learning or Panditya would never help one to attain the Reality, all the time, the westerner was making persistent effort to rationalise God. Inspite of all the great sacrificial efforts of the westerner why was it that he was unable to translate aspirations into reality of universal decency, freedom, justice and equality? It was because, they mistook Religion as an intellectual dogma, which remained untranslated into action.

Sir Radhakrishnan next referred to the statue of Roden the thinker, powerful of build, his head bowed, eyes turned towards heaven, with perplexity on his face, unable to solve the puzzle, meditating on the cardinal principle of universal decency, which though recognised at heart, he was unable to adopt.

This was because the westerner had not driven away the pestilential germs of stupidity and selfishness, envy and hatred. The intellectual progress had not touched the fundamental weaknesses of mankind. He had not the courage to say "Get three behind me, Satan!"

People cared for the Hygiene of the bodies. They seemed to care little about the hygiene of the soul.

WARS INEVITABLE

So long as these germs were there wars were inevitable. Wars took place in the world, because, there was war in the soul of man himself. There was dissension in the inner-self. The split-self continued to exist. Mankind remained no more than a horde of clever animals.

Rama Krishna's conception of religion was practice of the presence of God. It was this mystical tradition with which ancient religion was associated. There were the religious scriptures. They were to be understood and their meaning and comprehension was an experience in itself. Divine Music of these scriptures could not be translated into words, which would express the inexhaustibleness of truth. The silent worship when one was in communion with God was an experience, which provided a negative explanation of the existence of the Supreme Power. But man being human, must find a logical embodiment of that supreme truth. This truth was transcendental and refused to be defined by formulas and categories. To this extent, the existence of God was proved,—only in a negative way.

Critics again might say that mere non-being was nothing. That only proved the intellectual inefficiency of such critics. Simply because one did not find an empirical embodiment for the Fundamental Reality, it appeared altogether non-existent to the feeble minded.

Then the critics might attempt to translate the Reality in the highest terms of human intelligence. Life could understand life. Spiritual matters could be comprehended by Spirituality. Every one had the divine spark in him. If he could not comprehend the Supreme Truth, he could at least apprehend it. If man's highest category was 'Purusha' (Person), then the Supreme Reality could be described as the 'Uttama Purusha' (Supreme Person). This Uttama Purusha supplemented the characteristics of the human being.

Silent, negative or highly intellectual these were merely different ways of expressing the one and the same Truth for all religions, all creeds took their stand on this supreme Truth.

Sir Radhakrishnan then mentioned the message of Mahatma Gandhi and said that people generally mistook toleration for hate of dogmatic belief. Toleration did not mean a freedom from dogma. It was born of grace.

If the Parliament of Religions had contributed to the realisation of the unity underlying all religions it would have played its part.

PAPER ON ZOROASTRIANISM

Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad, then read a paper on Zoroastrianism, in which he gave a brief history of the foundation of the faith by Zoroaster in 3000 B.C., with mono-theism as the basis of the religion.

Mr. Kaikobad explained the teaching of Zoroaster, who conceived Ahura Mazda the Eternal Light. Parsis were not asked to lead a life of a recluse, he said, and were asked to take interest in the progress and regeneration of humanity. Zoroastrianism was essentially free from rituals and dogmas and was soundly practical and based on reason. Parsis were not fire-worshippers, the fire being considered a symbol representing the Supreme Light.

Sir Radhakrishnan, in his concluding remarks said that it was a mistaken belief that in ancient times, social aspect in religion was over-looked. Wealth as such was ethical neutral and in the hands of a good man, it was considered an apparatus for bestowing benefit on mankind. Service to humanity was also stressed in ancient writings, he concluded.

The session was adjourned till to-day (Friday.)

'Bon Voyage' To India's Cultural Ambassador

"P. E. N." AT HOME TO RADHAKRISHNAN

The P. E. N. India centre were "At Home" to Sir S. Radhakrishnan their Vice-President at the Hotel Majestic on Thursday evening, on the eve of his departure to England.

Madame Sophia, received the guests of the evening.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri who presided said they heartily welcomed Sir Radhakrishnan and felt proud, he was honoured by his appointment to the Spalding Professorship for Eastern Religions and Ethics at the Oxford University. As Indians they felt honoured that an Indian should be chosen to represent the diverse religions of the countries of the East.

They bade him farewell and wished him 'au revoir' while asking him to accept their congratulations.

Messages were received from all over India, from members of the P. E. N. as well as others, which were well-earned and well-deserved, she said.

She wished Sir Radhakrishnan "von voyage" and a return triumphant. She depicted him as the Cultural Ambassador of India and hoped he would return after greatly enhancing the value of India in the West.

Sir Radhakrishnan was their Vice-President.

AIM OF P. E. N.

The P. E. N. Association was an international organisation of writers of all countries. Incidentally his present aim coincided with the aims and ideals of the P. E. N.—to enhance cultural values by mutual contact. By a more enlightened and cultured exposition of India and Eastern Religions he would feed the hungry souls who wanted spiritual sustenance and nourishment, thereby popularising the Eastern philosophy in the mental and intellectual jungles of London, Berlin and Paris, she concluded.

Sir Radhakrishnan replying said that no body human could help being touched when referred to so cordially.

He said when he accepted the Oxford professorship he did not realise that so much was expected from him—as he gathered from the speeches made previously.

SWORD v. SPIRIT.

"I will do my little bit as could be done in the orbit of the League international circles of the 'intellectual co-operation' and the P. E. N." he assured them.

He felt there was something wrong in their movements when it happened as it did in the case of Abyssinia which was torn to pieces, showing that sword was much more powerful than spirit of philosophy. He queried why did it happen? In spite of there being a number of organisations spreading abundant knowledge and goodwill. He felt that mere intellectual activity should be supplemented with something else.

What was needed was a real psychological education, unravelling the conflict of motives woven in the web of crisis they were passing through them. He wanted that the Western thinker should be supplemented with the Eastern man of self-command if they had to make any headway. Otherwise while they talked, many more 'Abyssinia's' would continue. Intellectual co-operation and the P. E. N. where powerful minds exercised their influence were bound to succeed though slowly but certainly. It would be his pleasure to do something within his power. He was grateful for their kind wishes to him.

FRANCE LOSES MORE GOLD

Increase In Note Circulation And Keen Bidding For Sterling

LONDON, May 7.

The flight from the franc is again assuming very heavy proportions. After initial hesitation, very keen bidding for sterling developed, forcing the control to lower the peg successively for several notches further.

The Equalisation Fund now appears to be resorting to new tactics by intermittently entering and quitting the market partly in order to confound speculators and partly to conserve its resources which, if they are not further materially replenished by the Bank of England taking over more gold, must be running low.

The latest Bank of France return for the week ending May 1 shows a gold-loss of 1,168,000 francs and an increase in the note circulation of 1,581,000 francs reducing the gold cover by 1.62 per cent to 64.85 and revealing the severity of the drain even before the onslaught began in real earnest this week involving further gold losses estimated at two-half to three thousand million francs.—Reuter.

LABOUR WINS PECKHAM BY-ELECTION

LONDON, May 7.

The By-Election at Peckham due to Viscount Borodale succeeding the late Earl Beatty to the peerage has resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
MR. SILKIN (LABOUR)	13,077
MR. HARVEY (NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE)	12,907

—Reuter.

The election was caused by the succession of Viscount Borodale, Conservative, on the death of his father, Earl Beatty. The Conservative majority at the General Election in November, 1935, was 722.

BRITISH AUTHORESS DEAD

LONDON: May 7.

The authoress Beatrice Harraden, whose novel "Ships That Pass In The Night" had an immense vogue in the nineties, has died, aged 72.—B.O.W.

NAZI KIDNAPPER SENT TO PRISON

BASLE, May 6.

Wesemann, the alleged kidnapper of Jacob, the German journalist, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and ordered to pay Jacob 5,000 Swiss francs as damages.

He was further ordered to pay 450 francs as costs and will be recommended for expulsion.

A later message states: Wesemann has appealed against the sentence.

EMPEROR AT SUEZ

SUEZ: May 7.

The Emperor of Abyssinia arrived aboard the "Enterprise," which was granted immediate entrance to the Canal. There was no sign of the Emperor as the vessel passed the port, but several of his suite appeared on deck.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Addis Ababa, meeting with practically no resistance.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA FEARS GROWTH OF BLACK ARMY

CAPE TOWN, May 7

"What would happen if a large Black Army rose in North Africa?" Asked Mr. Pirow in the course of a debate in the Assembly. He declared that developments in Abyssinia had brought that day at least a quarter of a century nearer; the vague fears of the past had become an actual possibility.

General Hertzog said if the League did her duty it must maintain sanctions, if necessary, for years. If that was done Italy would be compelled eventually to give in. If the League did not continue the sanctions, it would be dead for no country would desire to continue as a member of the League that had proved a broken reed.

Advice would be sent to South Africa's repsesentative at Geneva to support to his utmost any measure necessary for the preservation of the League's prestige.—Reuter.

World Faced With Formidable Problem

Organisation Of League Action Will Be Britain's Next Task

CHURCHILL ATTACKS BALDWIN

LONDON, May 7.

The Foreign Secretary intervened early in the Commons debate on Foreign Affairs this afternoon and opened with a reference to the events of the last few days in Addis Ababa. He expressed the regret of all at the death of Dr. Melly of the British Ambulance unit, who succumbed this morning to the wound inflicted by a rioter in the street in Addis Ababa on Sunday while he was out attending to the wounded.

LEAGUE MUST GO ON

After replying in detail to the criticisms of the Government's conduct of affairs in relation to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute from the time of the Walwal incident onwards, which were made by the opening opposition's speaker, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. Eden turned to the future.

He said it was clear that the League must go on. In the modern world the League was an indispensable piece of international organisation. That was clear, but it was also clear that each government and each member of the League—for they all had responsibilities—must carefully consider the conclusions to be drawn from the experience of the last seven months, and the League as whole must decide on the future course of action.

NEGUS'S STAY IN PALESTINE

The Foreign Secretary stated in reply to a Commons question that the conditions generally of the Emperor of Ethiopia's stay in Palestine were under consideration by the Government.

Mr. Eden said the League would be faced with formidable questions. Could they anticipate in future a more vigorous League action than in the Abyssinian Dispute? Were nations likely to take under the Covenant graver risks than they were prepared to take hitherto? Was it possible to so organise League action so that it could be preventive rather than repressive? Those questions were steeped in difficulties.

Government would approach them in a spirit of realism and constructive statesmanship. Action to be taken must be collective and Britain would play her part.

It was reasonable for Government to ask for a free hand with the assurance that Government would pursue the policy under the Covenant as laid down at the next meeting of the Council of the League on May 11.

They should not blind themselves to the perils at the present time or the active rearmament which was taking place everywhere, some nations apparently rearming to the exclusion od almost everything else in national economy.

Britain had a great part to play in the future of the world organisation, and could only do it effectively in an armed world if she had the means at her disposal.

Sir Archibald Sinclair referring to the shame all felt at the ravages of which Abyssinia was the victim, said that there was one white spot in the black chapter—the magnificent conduct of the detachment of the Indian Army guarding the British Legation.

Churchill Attacks Baldwin

Mr. Winston Churchill strongly attacked Mr. Baldwin and cited Mr. Baldwin's remark that he felt bitterly humiliated. He said:—"We feel bitterly humiliated too and by whom?" He criticised Mr. Baldwin for not participating in the Debate, and said that one man taking all the power and not facing the realities in the Debate in the House of Commons gravely injured our affairs and, if this continued, it must produce demoralisation.

Lord Cranbourne, replying for the Government, expressed the opinion that Government had every reason to be proud of their record in the Italo-Ethiopian Dispute. We spent a treasure and ran great risks to support the principle in which we believed, but must take stock of the position. Stock-taking must be exhaustive and relentless to see if the League can be made effective.

The Opposition motion was talked out by the Communist Member, Mr. Gallagher, and consequently no vote was taken.

RIGHTS OF BRITAIN & FRANCE TO BE RESPECTED

ROME, May 6.

It is stated in official quarters that the existing rights of other Powers in Abyssinia, such as Britain's rights over the waters of Lake Tsana and France's rights over the Djibouti Railway, will be scrupulously respected. The talks of the declaration of a protectorate or annexation, are regarded here as premature.

It is pointed out that Signor Mussolini's dictum "Ethiopia is Italian" preserves elasticity of method, and may refer to either a protectorate or annexation but leaves the way open to diplomatic conversations, at which it is stated Signor Mussolini considers it is now possible for reasonable men to meet at a round table on a realistic basis and conclude a settlement, which will safeguard British interests in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea as well as the waters of Lake Tsana.

It is insisted that Italy will not abandon any Abyssinian soil. In this connection Signor Gayda writing in "Giornale d'Italia" says the Duce's announcement of a Roman Peace means the totalitarian Italian possession of Ethiopia.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON FRENCH LEGATION REPULSED

ADDIS ABABA, May 6.

After the fight at midnight in which three Italian tanks helped to repulse the attack on the French Legation in which a number of bandits were killed, several occupants of the Legation compound were wounded.

The City is returning to normal under Martial Law. Meanwhile despite heavy rains and a widespread flood General Graziani continues to advance in the south.

One mechanised column is moving towards Jijiga, the second towards Harrar and a third towards

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Announcement!

The American Express Co.'s "OLYMPIC" escorted tour through Europe leaves Bombay on June 27th and returns to Bombay on September 17th. The itinerary includes England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. Special features are a comprehensive tour of Switzerland, a week's stay in Berlin during the Olympic games and a visit to the beautiful Riviera.

Full particulars from

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., INC.
Travel Department
82|4, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

No Civic Address For President Jawaharlal

Bombay Corporators Walk Into Mody's Parlour And Stultify Themselves

The Bombay Municipal Corporation voted down the proposition to present a Civic Address to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, when he visits the city by 27 votes to 25, on Thursday evening. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Mayor, was in the Chair.

The number of members against the proposition increased from 27 to 35 when a division was demanded while those who supported the proposition could not add a single vote to their number of 25.

Mody Leads Opposition

Besides Congressmen several other Corporators voted for the proposition while the Progressive Party under Sir H. P. Mody solidly voted against an Address for a Socialist President.

Mayor v. Commissioner

Earlier in the evening, the Mayor gave a ruling to the effect that it was the right of the Corporation to sanction any creation of a post carrying Rs. 250 and more and that the Municipal Commissioner has no right to create such posts, even though they might be temporary.

The Corporation also decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee in 1938 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

At the outset Mr. B. G. Parelker moved the following resolution:—

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider and report as to the desirability of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of this Municipality in the year 1938, that is on the completion of 50 years since the passing of the present Municipal Act of 1888".

Speeches were delivered in favour of the proposition by Messrs B. N. Karanjia, Mohanlal Desai, S. B. Sabavala, V. N. Chandavarker and Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram while it was opposed by Messrs Mathradas Tricumdas, Sorab Mehta, J. N. Choksy, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Alibahadurkhan.

Those in favour of the proposition contended that the Corporation had been the premier self-Governing body in the country. It had shown the way to the whole country and had trained up people in citizenship. Some of the greatest men of the country had gone through the Corporation.

Those who opposed the proposition said that the Corporation had achieved nothing during its fifty years of existence about which the Corporation or the citizens could be proud of. Poverty was still there. The slums still remained there. There was nothing on which the poor citizens could be called upon to celebrate.

POINT OF ORDER

After the discussion had proceeded for a considerable time Mr. K. F. Nariman rose to a point of order and said that the proposition was out of order in as much as a similar proposition was disposed off by the Corporation only on Monday last. According to the rules no proposition of the same nature could be brought before the House until three months had elapsed.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram thought that the argument had no substance. It could not be out of order as Mr. Nariman himself when he was Mayor had held that no proposition which did not run counter to another proposition which was being considered by one of the Committees could be out of order.

After some discussion, the Mayor held that Mr. Nariman ought to have raised his point of Order immediately after the proposition was moved. Without saying anything on the merits of the question the Mayor held that the Point of Order had not been raised in time.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

IN CITY ENGINEER'S DEPT.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee then moved that the Corporation do make an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the temporary staff to be appointed for a period of one year in the Buildings Branch of the City Engineer's Department in connection with supervision of new buildings in the city.

The proposition was duly seconded.

Dr. J. N. Choksy held that the proposition was not in order in as much as the Executive had no authority under the Municipal Rules to create appointments.

COUNSEL'S OPINION

After some discussion the Mayor said that the right of creating appointments rested with the Municipal Corporation and nobody else. The Executive could not make appointments, carrying Rs. 250 and more though they might be temporary. He read the Counsel's interpretation of the relevant clause and said that they had originally held that the Executive could not create such posts while a few days later they have changed their own previous opinion and held that the Executive could create posts. The opinion of the Counsel was not binding on the Mayor while giving his ruling.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that the motion would be in order provided the posts were created according to rules, which means the Standing Committee Chairman should come before the Corporation with his proposals. If the Commissioner or the Chairman of the Standing Committee gave an undertaking that they would consult the Corporation before creating their posts, he would rule the proposition in order, if not no.

"NO SURRENDER"

Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner said that it was impossible for him to surrender the right of creating posts, especially when the Counsel's opinion was in his favour. He wanted to know if the ruling of the Mayor meant that the Commissioner should come before the Corporation even if he had to appoint a coolie.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he was giving his ruling on the proposition before him and nothing more.

SURPRISE FOR TAUNTON

Mr. Taunton wanted to inform the House that it had been agreed between him and the Mayor that he should write to the Municipal Lawyers to draft the necessary amendments to the relevant clause so that it might be made clear as to the powers of the Corporation and the Executive regarding appointments. He had actually written to the Municipal Lawyers to send him the amendments so that he could proceed to get the necessary amendments passed by the Legislatures. Meanwhile it was agreed that the proposal for Rs. 10,000 should come up before the House. He was surprised to find in the House that he was confronted with a peculiar situation. He announced that his part of the bargain on the question lapsed.

Sir H. P. Mody suggested that the Mayor should hold over his ruling on the question till the Municipal Lawyers were consulted.

The Mayor held that the proposition was in order provided the appointments were made according to rules. He hoped that would be what the Standing Committee would do.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai contended that if the proposition was carried, the appointments were consequential and the Standing Committee Chairman need not come before the Corporation for getting the sanction for creating posts.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that creation of posts in that way would be invalid and the Chairman would be doing it at his own risk.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji asked for priority for his resolution in the May Agenda regarding presentation of an Address to the Congress President. The House voted in favour of giving priority.

THE ADDRESS

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation do vote a Civic Address to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival in Bombay.

"That a Committee be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a small grant for the illumination of the Address and other incidental charges, it being understood that the Address will be embossed on hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar.

"That the Committee be authorised to submit the draft address at any current meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji in the course of his speech said that it was a proud day for him, and all others in that he was moving for the presentation of a Civic Address to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who was coming to Bombay after five years. There was none either in the Corporation or anywhere else in the country who doubted that Pundit Jawaharlal was the most illustrious son of India. His service to the country was unparalleled. Everyone knew that voting an Address to Pundit Jawaharlal did not mean endorsing his personal views. He was the best of Indian manhood and youth and the speaker had no doubt that everyone would join in voting for an Address.

"UNCHALLENGED"

Mr. Nagindas Master seconding the proposition said that the claim of Pundit Jawaharlal for distinction was unchallenged. Many might not agree with him but everyone was agreed on one point that he was a great son of India. It was in appreciation of his sacrifices and service to the country that the Address was to be given and not because the Corporation endorsed his views.

A letter addressed to the Mayor on the question of presentation of an Address, by Mr. Burjor Shroff was read by the Municipal Secretary. Mr. Shroff advised the Corporators not to vote for an address as that would be frittering away taxpayers' money.

HONOURING THEMSELVES

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in supporting the proposition made a humble but honest attempt to convince the other side people (Progressives and others) that they would be honouring themselves and the Corporation if they decided to present an Address to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. It had been wrongly held by many that mere voting of an Address meant sharing the views of the person to whom the Address was presented. He said that during 1925 when Dr. Annie Besant visited Ahmedabad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who differed from her policy and views himself moved and got unanimously carried a proposal to present an address to Dr. Besant. If India was proud to-day of one man next to Mahatma Gandhi, that was Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. He challenged those sitting on the other side to say that in their heart of hearts they had no admiration for Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The speaker wanted the members of the Corporation not to subordinate themselves to the bogey of party discipline and vote for the proposition.

The proposition was put to vote and declared lost by 27 to 25.

The Nationalists demanded a Poll. The division resulted in 35 voting against and 25 for.

Prominent among those who remained neutral were Messrs B. G. Farelkar; Husseinbhoy Lalji, M. N. Talpade, C. R. Loyalka, M. U. Rajab and Dr. Poonsey Meisheri.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list.

"YES"

Mr. Cooverjee J. Shah, Dr. D. G. Tendulkar, Mr. D. S Babrekar, Dr. G V Deshmukh, Mr. Gordhandas G Morarji, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. G V Kapadia, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. J N Choksy, Mr. K G Tambe Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, Mr. Khushal T Shah Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, Mr. M R Masani, Mr. M M Desai, Dr. E Moses, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey, Mr. S K Patil, Mr. S L Silam, Mr. Shivdas C Thakkar, Mr. Soonderdas Morarji, Mr. Yusuf J Meherally.

"NO'S"

Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay, Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla, Mr. Abdulla Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. C W E Arbuthnot, C.I.E., Mr. A P Sabavala, Mr. B S N Cooper, Mr. B N Karanjia, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Mr. Hajialimahomed Jalaluddin, Dr. Homi F Pavri, Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir Jamsheljee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Mr. Mahomedbhai A Moonim, Mr. Mancherji E Joshi, Dr. Sir Mangaldas V Mehta, Kt., O.B.E., Mr. M A Dabholkar, Mr. M E Serang, Mr. M M Killedar, Mr. Mohamedally Allabux, Mr. Mahomed Ali S Manyar, Mr. Meyer Nissim, The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., Mr. P W Wagh, Dr. P G Solanki, Rao Bahadur R S Asavale, Mr. S K Barodawalla, Rao Bahadur S K Bole, Mr. W R G Smith, Dr. Sorab P Mehta, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Prof. V G Rao, Mr. V N Chandavarkar.

EUROPE: THE POLITICAL SCENE

(Continued from page 6).

"total war" which engaged the existence of the entire nation, men, women and children; in other words, a war of life or death. Hence the necessity of conducting it without mercy, its only aim being the total annihilation of the enemy. He speaks disdainfully of efforts toward a "humanization" of war, such as the limitations imposed upon submarine, chemical and aerial warfare. It is all hypocrisy to him.

Military Dictatorship

Since the whole life of the nation must revolve around the preparation for war, to the exclusion of every aim, the result is, according to Ludendorff's theory, that the commander-in-chief of the army should also direct the political destinies of the country. From the moment of the outbreak of the conflict the whole power should be transferred to him.

The idea of the necessity of a military dictatorship, runs through the whole book like a scarlet thread and we may safely assume that, if the Berlin Government has not vetoed it, it was because its veto would have met with fierce resistance on the part of the military circles.

Of course Ludendorff is concerned about the morale of the nation. All Germany must be fused into one. Racism and anti-Semitism are good for the purpose, but the only force capable of welding all Germans, without exception, into one body in the event of a new war is an exclusively national religion.

When the German people become conscious of the fact that it is the pertect incarnation of the nordic race, they will also become convinced of its superiority and will be truly invincible.

These are the principal ideas exposed in "The Total War." They may be summed up in a few words: apology for military dictatorship. It is Ludendorff's warning to the people that a dual power, such as exists to-day, may become a real danger in the event of a new war.

With unprecedented frankness Ludendorff advocates a war of extermination. He does not shrink from the following statement:

"Let us not forget that a future war will be a matter, not so much of defeating an enemy nation as of destroying a whole people at war.'

Such is the ideal hailed by this old man in the twilight of his life, and the lesson which he is teaching the new generation of officers of the Third Reich.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The League And Italy

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The special correspondent of the "Times of India," wails in to-day's paper that while all Bombay feels greatly disappointed about the failure of the League, nobody could suggest the remedy. I think the remedy should not be far to seek. Ostracism—of the real and not the eyewash variety,—social, political, and economic, earnestly applied by the members of the League who still believe in Political Ethics, should very soon bring the blustering aggressor to his knees. All the nations who have professed to believe in the creed of the League should immediately withdraw their envoys from Italy and repatriate all Itallans from their respective countries; and all relations with Italy should cease forthwith until such time as she can realise that she has outraged all codes of humanity and reparations are made to Abyssinia and public apologies frankly expressed for the violation of the sanctity of ambulance institutions, and an undertaking given to abide by the decision of the League and to refrain from all aggression in future. I am aware that such drastic action on the part of the League would mean one of two things, either its own justification or its final extinction, which should be preferred to its present existence "like the ineffectual angel beating in the dim inane, his luminous wings in vain."—Yours, etc.

SRI SATHYAN.

Bombay, May 7.

'Plight Of Ratlam Workers'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are surprised to note that under heading of "Plight of Ratlam Workers" certain misleading statements are made by your correspondent.

It is entirely untrue that there has been any harassment to workers or that 1,500 workmen were discharged.

One jobber called Taralkar was dismissed for misbehaviour as a result of which 10 workmen have resigned.

With the exception of Taralkar and 10 men all other workers are contented and complete harmony prevails and there is no truth in the allegations made.—Yours, etc.,

For Shree Saijan Mills, Limited.,
GOPALDAS LILADHER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, May 7.

MALAVIYA'S HARIJAN TOUR IN S. INDIA

BENARES, May 7.

Pandit Malaviya proposes starting on a tour in South India in July with a view to rousing the Harijans and propagate the Hindu Dharma among them. Panditji left for Allahabad this evening on a short visit. After returning from there he proceeds to Mussooree.

A PATIDAR WEDDING

A large and cosmopolitan gathering of Congressmen, City Fathers, businessmen and others were present at the Madhav Baug on Thursday evening to witness the marriage of Kumari Vimala, daughter of Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, with Sjt. Keshavchandra, the son of Mr. Shankarlal Amin. The ceremony was simple and according to Hindu rites. Those present felicitated the young couple and wished them a happy married life.

SWARAJ BHAVAN LIBRARY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has decided on making the present Swaraj Bhawan library into a first class institution. He proposes extending the library so that it may be a comprehensive and up-to-date one. Together with the library will be a museum showing the progressive changes in various activities of the country. Efforts are being made for implementing Pt. Jawaharlal's wishes soon.

Stomach Sufferers

CAN'T YOU FEEL THAT BURNING ACID

attacking the lining of your stomach, fermenting food and causing wind?

It is excess acid in the stomach, powerful, burning acid, that causes indigestion, stomach upset and pain, sours the food and creates wind and heartburn. It attacks the delicate stomach lining and may eventually eat it away and cause painful ulcers. *What are you going to do to check it?* Medical research and X-ray test prove 'Bisurated' Magnesia the quickest acting stomach remedy—that is why doctors use it. Not merely a palliative for pain, but a complete stomach treatment which neutralises acidity and soothes and *heals* the acid-seared stomach lining. Noted English doctor says: "'Bisurated' Magnesia is the only thing that keeps me free from pain after meals." You must use it too!

'Bisurated' Magnesia costs very little from any good chemist or drug store, but always see the oval BISMAG sign on the package—it is your guarantee of the quickest stomach relief.

BISURATED MAGNESIA

FOR QUICKEST STOMACH RELIEF

REMEMBER

9th Saturday

IS THE

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Reserve Fund	10,00,000
Deposit with Government	2,00,000
Claims paid in Marriage Fund & Family Relief Fund 1934-35	14,93,333

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

DUTIES OF AN AIR LINE PILOT

HE MUST BE CAUTIOUS, WELL INFORMED AND OBSERVANT

By A. C. Mitter

Before setting out an airline pilot visits the Meteorological Office to obtain information about the weather on the route over which he is to fly. This information gives him the position and the depth of clouds; he will also receive information about local storms, electric disturbances, etc., but the most important thing is the velocity and direction of the upper winds. It is this latter information on which the pilot relies for his navigation and determines the height on which he will fly.

Next he will call at the Traffic Department of his company to check the loading of the machine. Each aeroplane is licensed to carry a certain load and one of the pilot's duty is to see that this load is not exceeded. But if he thinks it necessary owing to some peculiar weather conditions, he can limit the load to a smaller one than that allowed.

Now as the time of departure approaches, the pilot will take his seat in the cock-pit. He will handle all the controls to see that they are working smoothly. His engines are started and tested for revolutions, oil pressure etc. If everything is satisfactory, he will indicate his acceptance of the machine for service.

While awaiting the loading of his machine and the permission to take off, he will see the direction of the wind and will decide where he will taxi to for his take-off run. But the final decision to take off depends on the Aerodrome Control.

The control of aircraft starts on the ground—no aeroplane ready to depart may leave the area immediately below the Control Tower until the initial letter of the company—"I" for Imperial Airways Ltd, X. for K.L.M. and so on—has appeared on the Control Tower balcony at the Croydon Airport. After that the pilot may taxi on the appropriate taking-off position but he must not leave the ground until a signal from a lamp directed to his particular machine, has been received, the reason being that the range of vision of a pilot on the ground ready to take-off is limited whereas the officer in the Tower can see all aircrafts in the vicinity.

HE IS OFF!

When the machine is in the air a wireless test is made. If a fault is found, it means a return to the aerodrome for correction but if everything is satisfactory, the course is set on the compass reading previously worked out, after receiving the meteorological information respecting the upper winds. During the flight checks are made as to drift.

The pilot's first consideration is to see that the passengers are comfortable otherwise he must make a change in the height until he finds the most satisfactory conditions. When the visibility is bad the pilot will have to rely on the knowledge of instrument flying—a class of flying which requires great concentration and long experience, since with no horizon or view of the ground to guide him, the pilot can easily loose himself as completely as a person on the ground in a fog.

Another duty of the pilot is to report by wireless when he passes over definite specified positions and when crossing a coast line, to indicate the point at which he has crossed it and the point he is making for on the opposite shore, also the height at which he is flying. A log book is kept of each journey and it is the pilot's duty to see that all items of interest are recorded.

After landing and seeing that his passengers are safely through the customs and passport officials the pilot has to attend to the signing of papers concerning his aircraft and then make out his report of the flight. This report may only contain a few words in the case of an uneventful trip but if he has noted anything out of the ordinary, such as one engine slightly low in oil pressure or high in oil temperature or a flying control working stiffy, then this must be reported fully so that the Engineering Department can look into the trouble before the machine is again passed for the next service.

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Post Box 381 Bombay, 137 Delhi.

JOY-RIDES AT DHARAMPUR

People Take Interest In Aviation

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARAMPUR, (By Mail).

Flight Lt. Mr. Tunard and Mr. P. N. Ritchie of the Bombay Flying Club visited Dharampur landing ground with the Company's new Swallow Plane recently. They were greeted by a large crowd as a programme of joy rides was organised by Dr. S. K. Pillai, Messrs. R. M. Nanavati and R. H. Pathan on behalf of the Club by the kind permission of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and Maharani Saheb of Dharampur and other members of their family were also at the landing ground. The visitors had to stop for Sunday when more than seventy people had joy-rides in the plane including Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and Maharani Saheb of Dharampur, Baja Saheb and Rani Saheb of Nagod and Maharajkumar Saheb of Dharampur. Kumar Shree Sujansinhji Saheb of Adpur and many other state officers and citizens. People had flocked to Dharampur from Bulsar, Navsari, Pardi and other neighbouring towns to have joy rides. It was a most successful day and people seem to take great interest in flying as amongst the people who flew there was a good number of ladies. The rush was extraordinary and many had to leave the Landing ground disappointed. Lt. Tunard and Mr. Ritchie are visiting Dharampur again.

AIR LINK WITH LONDON

Service To Two Hundred Cities On Continent

The summer time-tables of 1936 will have come into operation on the airways of Europe by the time this Bulletin has been issued.

On the network of continental routes, at the present time, approximately 30 companies are now operating; while the mileage of the European air services has reached a total of just over 60,000.

From London, by the summer schedules, there will be air connections to nearly 200 towns and cities on the continent. Among places abroad now linked with Croydon by regular express air services may be mentioned:—

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Basle, Berlin, Bremen, Brussels, Cologne, Copenhagen, Leipzig, Budapest, Hamburg, Le Touquet, Le Zoute, Malmo, Ostend, Parsi, Prague, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich.

Also within the European network, with connections to and from London, are cities such as Belgrade, Danzig, Leningrad, Moscow, Rome, Salonica, and Sofia.

LONDON, PARIS.

Throughout the summer Imperial Airways will be operating four services a day in each direction between London and Paris. There will also be three services on week-days to Brussels, four to Cologne, and two daily (except Sundays) between London and Switzerland. The Swiss service will fly non-stop between London and Basle, and there will also be non-stop service between London and Cologne.

Cities such as Prague, Vienna, Budapest, and Brindisi will be brought within a day's journey of London by air express.

The British internal airway system will establish connections at Croydon with the continental services. A passenger, for example, who leaves Manchester in the morning will be able to change to a Paris-bound 'plane at Croydon, lunch in the air while flying to the French capital, and reach the Paris air-port of Le Bourget before three o'clock.

An hour's flying will take holiday-makers from Croydon to Le Touquet, while the daily air express to Switzerland will bring that country within three hours of London. In aerial holidays lasting about a week it will be possible to make flights right round Europe, with ample time on the ground for incidental sightseeing.

A Dinajpur message says Mr. P. K. Ghosh, the champion swimmer, gave a spectacular demonstration of his skilful swimming and life-saving feats in the Puddopukur of the Dinajpur Rajbati before a gathering of about 2,500 men, women and children. An association has been formed at Dinajpur with a view to teaching children how to swim, play water polo, and save a drowning man.

FIERCE ROAD RACE WON BY FORTY-TWO SECONDS

Thrilling Event Witnessed By 20,000 Spectators

Most fiercely contested road-race ever held in Britain, in the Empire Trophy race, held at Donington Park, near Derby, in the mail week, was won by the Italian Maserati, driven by R. J. B. Seaman.

Forty-two seconds behind, after fighting Seaman every inch of the 255 miles course, came the British E.R.A. driven by P. G. Fairfield.

Seaman won at an average of 66.33 miles an hour. Fairfield's speed was 65.62 m.p.h.

Four E.R.A.s were among the eight finishers, the others being three Italian and one French car. The other 19 cars retired, or were far behind at the end.

LUCKY "UNLUCKY HANDLEY".

Biggest thrill for the 20,000 crowd came when Freddy Dixon, who had fought his Riley into fourth place, handed over to his second-driver, Wal Handley—"Unlucky" Handley.

The famous motor-cyclist covered two laps. Then he skidded violently at the hairpin bend, held the car for a moment, and skidded again. The car charged the safety bank, leapt into the air, rolled over and over, and came to rest with Handley trapped in the cockpit.

He had nothing worse than a cut face and bruised back. "Unlucky" Handley had been lucky again—he had escaped serious hurt in his fourth crash in a car race.

On the fastest stretch the bigger cars were approaching 140 miles per hour. In the later stages the surface on the corners became loose and cars skidded. Yet the most serious injuries were to a mechanic who looked into a boiling radiator and to the young Siamese, Prince Birabongse, who was struck in the eye by a stone.

RUBBER IN THE FORD V-8

How important rubber has become in the economy of the motor car industry is illustrated by the fact that 104 pounds of rubber are used in the assembly of the Ford V-8 car. The figure given is for the Fordor Touring Sedan.

The more than 15,000 parts which go to make up the Ford V-8 car include 160 which are manufactured of rubber. The parts list discloses there are 92 distinct rubber parts required in Ford V-8 assembly. Multiples of many of these are used in each car, to bring the total up to 160.

Of course, the most important rubber units of a Ford V-8 car are the five tyres, which represent about half the total rubber content. Other important parts include the two front and rear engine mountings, the four radiator hose connections, the front and rear axle bumpers, the floor board transmission seal, pedal pads, radius rod bushings, brake rod supports, fan belt, windshield weather strip, pedal seals, bumper and rear lamp pads and steering column bushing.

In addition there are a number of smaller parts such as gaskets, grommets, anti-squeak strips and door bumpers which make up the rather sizeable total of rubber parts in the Ford V-8 car.

* * * *

AIR ROUTES IN AMERICA

The Department of Commerce reports that on the 1st. January 1936 there were 28,267 miles of air transport routes in the United States and 32,184 miles of American-operated air transport routes outside the United States. Of this total, on 51,428 miles mail was being carried, on 52,387 miles passengers were being carried, and on 60,377 air express was being operated by 27 air transport operators.

"THE BAKER, THE BUTCHER, THE CANDLESTICK MAKER"

They All Travel By Air Now

Traffic experts on Singapore-Brisbane stages of the England-Australia route—operated by Qantas Empire Airways in conjunction with Imperial Airways—have been making some special notes as to the passengers who fly in the air-liners operating over these sections. The result throws an interesting light on the diversity of the passenger traffic on the Empire air routes. Among travellers noted recently have been:—

A Dutch consulting engineer flying to inspect West Australian gold-fields.

A retired boot manufacturer from America on an air tour of the world.

A party of mining engineers on leave from Siam.

Some New Zealand farmers flying to enjoy a holiday in Europe.

Two Australian jockeys engaged to ride in race-meetings in Malaya.

A Chinese tailor from Darwin on a visit to relatives in the Malay States.

A Sydney cotton-spinner flying to England to buy new machinery.

The manager of an Australian circus making arrangements for a tour in the East.

An Australian radio engineer returning from a study of television progress in Europe.

Engineers flying to Koepang to investigate oil and mineral possibilities.

The export manager of an American pen company inspecting agencies.

An American and his wife enjoying a honeymoon by air.

Many residents in Malaya avail themselves of the air service to visit Australia on leave, and the names of civil servants, surveyors, and rubber planters figure prominently on the passenger lists.

RAIL-MOTOR COMPETITION

Transport Advisory Council To Discuss

(From A Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Transport Advisory Council will meet in Simla on either July 13 or July 14. The agenda has been completed and will, it is understood, include far reaching proposals for dealing with the evil of unregulated road-rail competition.

Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, announced in February in the Legislative Assembly that a Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act with draft rules attached, would be introduced in the Simla session and it is learnt that Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, Sir Frank Noyce, and Sir Zafrullah Khan, the Member for Railways, will hold a conference at the end of this week to put the Government's Legislative proposals into final shape.

As the speeches of the Government members in the legislature this session have made clear, the Government is keenly alive to the necessity of improving the financial position of the railways at the earliest possible moment. With the help of the provincial representatives it is hoped at Simla in July to get to the root of the problem of uneconomic competition between road transport and the railways.

Roads are a provincial concern and the railways a Central subject, and hence some of the lack of co-ordination in the past. There is, however, evidence of a more helpful attitude on the part of some of the provinces, a fact that may not be unconnected with the hints that have been dropped from time to time at Delhi inrecent months that it is useless for them to expect large grants from the Centre under provincial autonomy if the Centre has to struggle under the burden of a constant deficit on the railways.

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longer lasting power is the reason why more and more motorists are changing to this sturdy American Battery built for the tropics. As good as new even after many months' hard service. Built up to a rigorous standard . . . still, low in price.

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SHOES and SLIPPERS

STRONG DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE

Equal if not Superior to the BEST Foreign Make.
No. 1 "TIGER BRAND"
No. 2 "DEER BRAND"
No. 3 "CROWN BRAND"

BEST QUALITY YET PRICE CHEAP

Some Opinions

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR:
I have been very deeply impressed with what I saw in your factory, your goods are equal to the best foreign make yet are cheap in prices.

CEYLON TRADE REPRESENTATIVE:
"The working method of the factory is wonderful. The shoes made therein are superior to foreign makes."

A PROMINENT BOOTS & SHOES FIRM OF LONDON:
The quality of your shoes is very superior. The canvas used is of the best type. The style is really very attractive.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON:
During their recent visit to Kathiawar were highly pleased to see the shoes and slippers made by the factory. They gave an order for some pairs of coloured shoes.

THE FAMOUS GERMAN RUBBER EXPERT BERGER:
India ought to feel proud for the superior shoes you manufacture.

Write for prices and other particulars to:—THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Messrs. ALLEN & Co., PATKA MANSION, BHENDI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 3.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Impressive Foreign And Trade Buying

STEADIER TONE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Silver Quiet

BOMBAY, May 7

On Thursday, sterling dollar rate opened at 4.96 and then improved to 4.97 3/8 on better support. Franc rate closed at 75.35.

FIRMNESS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Market advanced on trade and foreign buying.

SILVER QUIET

Small turnover took place on London market where market refused to move either way.

WHEAT STEADY

Scattered buying caused steadiness in Chicago wheat.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

	New York, May 7
Previous closing	10 25
To-day's opening	10.27
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	10.35
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

	Liverpool, May 7
Previous closing	5.64
To-day's opening	5.63
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.64
Difference	nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 200

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 7

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered trade and foreign buying influenced by healthier condition of market but lack of fresh incentive hampered operations and movements were narrow. Some hedging was also in evidence while pool sold May but pressure from these sources was not heavy. It is believed that growers are co-operating fairly satisfactory in soil conservation programme.

Trading in October at 10.27 i.e. two points higher than previous closing prices advanced on steadier Liverpool and trade and foreign interests buying but hedging from south checked further advance and prices generally kept steady with very little variation.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

July 11.18/11.17
October (10.25/10.24) 10.27/10.27
December 10.29/10.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6 16) 6.14
American July (5.98) 5.97
Egyptian May (8.84) 8.81
Egyptian July (8.60) 8.57

DAILY COTTON REPORT

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 1 point higher.

Both trading and fluctuations during the past week have again been on a very small scale. Pool and Loan cottons continue to move into trade channels at a steady pace. Of the former it is stated that only about 600,000 bales of Futures and about 200,000 bales of actual cotton remain to be sold. During the last month nearly 400,000 bales of Loan cotton are reported to have been released. That so much of this cotton could be marketed without disturbing the market indicates to what an extent these supplies were required. The more of this cotton which goes into consumption, the healthier does the American supply position become.

With regard to the New Crop, weather during the past week has been more favourable, but May is normally a good weather month and crop preparations this year are stated to be definitely late. There is still much uncertainty about the size of this year's acreage. A few days ago one large American cotton firm placed the figure at 32 1/2 million acres.

In Bombay our market has been particularly dull both for forward and ready. Fresh export demand has been very small and with the local cloth market showing no life, local Mills have done little in the way of securing their supplies. International news has not been of such a nature as to encourage speculators to bull the market. Only the statistical strength of the Indian cotton position has prevented a decline. Supplies in most of our interior markets are steadily becoming exhausted and there should soon be a large falling off in arrivals at the ports where stocks should soon begin to decline. Any encouraging news would cause an advance in Indian cotton, and we continue to advise purchases in quiet markets.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 7

Previous closing	4.98 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 7/8
To-day's closing	4.96 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 7

Previous closing	4.96 3/16
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.96 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 7

Previous closing	75.32
To-day's opening	75.34
To-day's closing	75.44

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 7 Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 5/16)	20 1/4
Forward	(20 5/16)	20 1/4

The market was steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 7

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 7
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.68 5/8)	5.69 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.54)	37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8)	0.93
London on Milan (63.25)	63.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 7

Silver opened nominally at Rs. 50/6, 50/6 and 50/7. There were no official transactions but some private business done on slightly easier basis closed quiet at Rs 50/4, 50/4 and 50/5.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/12, 34/12 and 34/11/9. The market remained official closed but some private business was done at somewhat easier rates closed steady at Rs. 34/11, 34/11 and 34/10/9

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, May 7

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended, April 30, 1936:—

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed		3,36,00,000
Capital paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		28,82,91,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		5,06,67,000
	Rs.	36,27,58,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities		6,08,02,000
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,33,60,000
Bills Discounted	Rs	1,05,01,000
Lands and Buildings		1,27,86,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,34,29,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at call and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.		20,18,80,000
	Rs.	36,27,58,000

BOMBAY GAZETTE NOTIFICATION'S

New Ag. Judge For Small Causes Court

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E., to officiate as Second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from the date he assumes charge of that office.

Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for one month from 1st May, 1936.

Mr. C. H. Klein, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police Bombay City, vice Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Champaklal G. Modi, LL.B., to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. M. S. Noronha, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Waman Keshavji Mankar, to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. P. L. Thacker, LL.B., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. S. Noronha Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, is granted leave upto 3rd November, 1936.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, LL.B., Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Bombay, is granted leave from 12th May, 1936 to 30th July, 1936, inclusive, preparatory to retirement.

In modification of Government Notification, dated 2nd March, 1936, Mr. D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for one month and fifteen days with effect from 1st May, 1936 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. D. G. Limaye, acting Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Dharwar, to act as Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Ahmedavad.

Mr. V. N. Deshpande, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Islampur, to act as Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Dharwar, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. D. G. Limaye till relieved by Mr. G. S. Dandvate.

Mr. Claude Batley, Professor of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 7

Liverpool wheat opened steady at May 7/3, July 7/3 3/8. There was no particular activity noticeable in absence of any encouraging cables from outside.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 7

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96 1/2. Prices kept steady on scattered buying but enquiry was somewhat restricted by quieter outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 7

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS.

Tin (closed) £204 1/4 buyers £204 3/4 sellers.

Lead (closed) £15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper £41 1/4 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£7 3/8 paid and sellers) £7 3/8 paid and sellers

Forward (£7 9/16) £7 7/16 paid and sellers

SILVER CABLES

London, May 7

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

India China speculators bought. China sold. Market dull.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-3

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 7/16 sellers) £18 7/8 buyers

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April May (£10 3/4) £10 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, May 7

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m	7	3	0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.			
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	7	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	7	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	7	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	7	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 7

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	9
Linseed May	7	3	0
Linseed September	7	7	0

The tone was steady.

Further Rise In London Stock Exchange

FURTHER HEAVY SELLING IN FRANCS

British Control Intervene

LABOUR TROUBLES IN AKRON

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 7

The Stock Exchange livened to-day when the settlement was cleared and business broadened with prices generally firmer

Austrians again featured and leading oils were supported under the influence of dividend hopes.

Among Internationals, Canadian Pacifics were exceptionally strong on the Chairman's forecast of an early resumption of the preference dividend.

In Exchanges, there was further heavy selling of francs with the British control operating intermittently at different levels.

Rubber was depressed by reports of labour troubles in Akron, Ohio.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday April 24, £97 3/4
Monday, April 27, £97 3/4
Tuesday, April 28, £97 3/4
Wednesday, April 29, £97 3/4
Thursday, April 30 £97 3/4
Friday, May 1 £97 3/4
Monday, May 4, £97 3/4
Tuesday May 5 £97 3/4
Wednesday May 6 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 7

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96 and then improved to 4.96 1/16 on better support subsequently further rising to 4.97 3/8.

Franc opened at 75.34 and then moved up to 75 35 with no further important fluctuations.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-6
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£6 3/4) £7
Musical Industries (26-1 1/2) 26-9
Princhin Johnson (44-9) 44-9
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (128-4 1/2) 129-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1/2) 36-3
University Ordinary (32-3) 33
Ford Motors (31-7 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Cable Wires (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
British American Tobacco (124- 1/2) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 158-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Distillers (99-9) 100-3
Bred and Dyers (7-6) 8
British Celanese (11-0) 11-63
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-3) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Inter Nickels (£46) £46 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 7
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£114 1/2) £115
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 3/8) £112 3/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India Ceylon (29-9 1/2) 29-9 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28) 28
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (37-6)* 38-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (67-3) 67
Rand Iman (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
Goddar New (£11) £11
Moddar New (52-6) 52-6
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (44-4 1/2) 45
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Anglo Iranian (93-9) 93-9
Burma Oil (98-9) 100
Mexican Eagle (21) 21
Shell Transport (96) 98-1/2
Royal Dutch (£34 3/4) £34 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
L M Ford (£24 1/4) £24 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £24 1/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 3/4) £136 3/4
London Board G Stock (£104) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 7

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 64 1/8) dol 64 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34) dol 34 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 56 7/8) dol 57 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 121 5/8

GOVERNOR TO SAIL ON 30TH

Will First Tour Canara For Fortnight, Starting To-day

BOMBAY: Thursday.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne, it is understood, will sail for England on May 30, by s s. "Rajputana" from the Ballard Pier.

The departure will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired, as the boat passes the battery.

His Excellency leaves for Ellapur Camp (Canara) by a special train to-morrow from the Victoria Terminus and will be on tour in Canara for about a fortnight. Lord Brabourne will return to Bombay on May 18.

"EMPTY TALKS AGAINST ITALY"

Thoughts Of Abyssinia Day Invite Rejoinder To Pundit Nehru

CALCUTTA, May 7.

In connection with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal for a meeting throughout India to express sympathy with the Ethiopians, the Italian Counsul-General, Calcutta, has issued a statement deprecating "empty talks" against a country which has always been friendly to India. The Counsul-General asks to which Ethiopian people Pandit Nehru refers? To that portion of the population represented by the Negus, or to the other portion amounting to four-fifths of the whole of Ethiopia which was "ferociously subjugated and compelled to undergo an inhuman system of oppression under the Negus and his Rases".

"The Indian People should know by now that the Italians in Abyssinia were welcomed everywhere as deliverers, establishing respect for law and order, opening hospitals and schools and abolishing heavy taxation. To-day Rome, the teacher of civilization to the world, throws open the golden gates of an era of disciplined development of material and spiritual welfare"—A.P.

JUTES MAINTAIN STEADY UNDER TONE

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, May 7

Jutes barely maintained a steady undertone and trading was on a limited scale.

In coals, only limited business took place at about last levels. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/4; Four per cent loan 1960/70 114; five per cent loan 1939/44 109; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 106/4; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 109 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 127/8

Railways: Chaparmukh Silghat 91; Mayurbhanj 60.

Coals: Burrakur 10/8; Equitable 29/12, Talcher 1/5.

Jutes: Barnagore 128 small lots; Gouripore pref 134; Howrah 50/4; National 21/11; New Central pref 150.

Miscellaneous: Bareilly Electric 13/4; Burn and Co ordinary 261/8 small lots; Indian Galvanizing 8/13; Indian St Wagon pref 123; Walford Transport 2/1; Midnapore Zemindary 71/12; Bengal Assam Steamship pref 100; India General Navigation ordinary 94/8.

Sugars: New Savan 13/13

Teas: East India 9/6; Hansqua 9/6.

Debenture: Eight per cent 1924/44

Bateli Tea 105—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line Atlantic Maru of 4254, Reg Tons Capt. J. Mizo-gami Mieke via Saigon, Colombo, Cochin, Calicut and Tellicherry in water Ballast.

Lionel Edward's Hansa Line s.s. Liechenfels of 3852, Reg Tons Capt E. Thlefeld arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Antwerp, Portsaid, Suez Karachi Coastic Ports and Bedi Bunder with General Cargo.

Lionel Edward's Hansa Line Rauenfels of 5207, Reg Tons Capt E. Wiebke arrived from Bremen via Antwerp and Portsaid with General Cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Warora of 1336, Reg Tons Capt. P. Wright arrived from Aden with Government and Naval Stores.

Lloyd Triestino S. N. Coy's. s.s. Conte Verde of 11527, Reg Tons Capt. Clode Cega arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong and Colombo with Passengers and General Cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's s.s. Castalia of 4171 Reg Tons Capt. T. M. Henderson arrived from Karachi with General Cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's. s.s. Islami of 3617, Reg Tons Capt. T. R. Dow arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Sumatra of 3266, Reg Tons Capt. T. Hannel arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam Suez and Karachi with General Cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's. s.s. Vita of 1955 Reg Tons Capt. L. A. Beytagh arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi Port Okha and Porebunder with Passengers and General Cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Lewis Dreyfus and Coy's. s.s. Temple Lane of 2562, Reg Tons Capt. C. Earl sailed for Durban via Marmagoa with Passengers and Local Cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's. s.s. Castalia of 4171 Reg Tons Capt. F. M. Henderson sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with Passengers Local and same bottom cargo

Killick Nixon and Coy's. s.s. and City of Rangoon of 4271, Reg Tons Capt. T. D. Handley sailed for Liverpool Portsaid via Bedi Bunder, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, and Karachi with Local and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oils and D. Coy's. Oil Tanker s.s. Phobos of 3235, Reg Tons Capt. W. Drast sailed for Abadan in Water Ballast.

Lloyd Triestion's Italian s.s. Conte Verde of 11527 Reg Tons Capt Celio De Cega sailed for Trieste via Massowa and Portsaid with Passengers Local and same bottom cargo.

Ralli Bros. s.s. Olga E. Embiricos of 2794 Reg Tons Capt. J. Contsones sailed for Daker (For Order) with Local and same Bottom Cargo.

LOADING.

The following Steamers entered for Loading on 7-5-36.

S.S. Tempa (L. E. Ltd) For Calcutta Madras, Colombo and American ports.

S.S. Strathaird (M.M.) for Europe Por[illegible]a Aden and Suez.

S.S. Va[illegible] (M.M.) for Persian Gulf Port[illegible]a Karachi.

S.S. Ba[illegible]a (M.M.) for Persian Gulf Po[illegible]a Karachi.

S.S. A[illegible] (T.M.) for Jeddah via Red Se[illegible]s.

[illegible]'S ITINERARY

T[illegible] Khan Bahadur D. B. Co[illegible]nue and Finance M[illegible]go on tour on May 1[illegible]where he will remain [illegible]d thereafter he will [illegible]ahableshwar, returning on 28th.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 6

The easiness reported in our last has continued further in the Yarn market throughout the whole past week and prices have declined to some extent in almost all kinds of yarns. Reports from consuming centres are very discouraging and offtake is reported to be unsatisfactory. In the north on account of harvesting period demand is almost at a standstill. In the south there has been cut-throat competition among the Mills themselves and dealers have therefore been buying from hand to mouth only. In other parts of the country buyers show unwilling to co-operate on anything like a big scale on account of the uncertain tendency regarding the future course of the cotton market. On the whole tendency of the market is distinctly easy, and whilst prices may not decline much further from the present level, there are no signs of any material improvement in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no change to report in this class of yarns. Manchester continued to remain steady and business resulting with India is very restricted owing to continued competition from Shanghai and Japan.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Spot prices have declined further owing to the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres in spite of steady quotations from the makers both in Japan and in Shanghai. Speculative turnover in the local market seems to have abated on account of the uncertain tendency in the prices of yarns. Demand from consuming centres continue to remain very limited. Fresh forward business in this class of yarns is very restricted on account of higher prices and distant shipments offered from the other side. Sampin has shown further decline in sympathy with cotton whereas the exchange remains unchanged.

The most important event during the week has been the levy by the Government of India of an additional protective duty to the extent of 14 annas per lb. from the 1st of May 1936 on Spun Silk yarns and other allied yarns such as Tussa Silk, Neon, Nittobo, Waste Silk and other silk yarns, pure as well as mixed. It is stated that this duty has been imposed with a view to protect the Indian Sericultural Industry, although as a matter of fact the Sericultural Industry is hardly affected by Spun Silk and allied yarns. It is but natural that as a result of this iniquitous impost by the Government of India the dealers, importers and consumers as well as handloom weavers are very hard hit and have been considerably dissatisfied.

ART SILK YARNS

The syndicate prices remain unchanged during the week. Stocks of syndicate goods are fast declining and dealers and consumers find it difficult and have no other course but to take to Japanese yarns. Demand for Japanese yarns has been steadily improving and owing to moderate stock in all consuming districts prices have been steadily advancing. Fresh forward business is difficult on account of higher prices quoted by the Japanese makers. Future tendency is distinctly hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

No business of importance has resulted in these yarns on account of declining markets and uncertainty about the future tendency of the cotton prices. Upcountry mills have been making moderate sales at prices suitable to the buyers. The local market however continues very dull with a small turnover. The outlook is not hopeful.

KASHMIR GETS HEAVY RAIN

POONA, May 7.

Thunderstorms caused local rain in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar, and a few falls in Burma, and East United Provinces, and east Central Provinces. The western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain in Kashmir, and in and near the hills of the Punjab and west United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dinajpur 3 inches, and Sibsagar, Dhubri 1 inch each.

Forecast: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, North Bengal, and a few stations in Bihar and United Provinces, and along the western Himalayas.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-5-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 82 9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 78.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.0 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.7 degrees 0.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-5-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The King has appointed his great uncle, the Duke of Connaught, to be the first of his personal aides-de-camp. The appointment takes effect to-day, the Duke's 86th birthday.

New York Cotton Firm In Absence Of Selling

Foreign And Trade Buying

Moderate Selling By Pool: Further Recovery In Wall-Street

BOMBAY, May 7.

The nervousness over the French situation is growing on Wall Street. Some American observers are of opinion that a revaluation of the Franc would create a bullish atmosphere on the continent but they do not expect the same active wave in New York in view of the likelihood of the repatriation of French funds.

Mining Shares were bought on the Stock Exchange on the return of inflationary ideas aroused by foreign developments and majority of the issues registered a rise of two dollars.

A French/American mutual trade pact is reported to have been signed.

Bombay, May 7.

NEW YORK COTTON

The American cotton showed considerable activity due to unfavourable weather conditions in the Western Belt. Trade was also a moderate buyer. Pool sold May Contracts. Hedge selling continued in the new crop positions Weekly weather report is considered to be somewhat favourable. Wall Street also displayed some briskv business. Demand for textile was slow.

Trading in July started with a rise of one point while October also opened at a rise of one point to 10.25. The opening level was the lowest for the day. Thereafter market gathered further strength on bullish Liverpool advices which induced some scattered purchases and at the time of Liverpool close July was quoted at 11.12 plus .04. Later the reports of unfavourable weather coupled with activity on Wall Street caused a further bullish sentiment July rising to 11.15 plus .07. Thereafter market remained quiet and finally closed at 11.15 plus .07. October closed at 10.25 plus .01. July Spot finished at 11.63 plus .01.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans future market also ruled fairly active May and July finally standing at 11.47 plus .05 and 11.09 plus .10. The Spot here finished at 11.49 plus .09.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Though expected to open at a rise of one point the Liverpool July opened at 5.97 plus 03. October opened with a gain of three points.

Local hedging, Bombay buying and some trade callings were the important feature of the day. Fluctuations were small. In absence of further buying power, market got no additional strength and hence a quiet tone prevailed thereafter. Later trade and American buying was absorbed by some light hedge selling operators. Finally July and October closed at 5.98 plus .04 and 5.64 plus .04 respectively. The July Spot stood at 6.46 plus .03.

EAST INDIAN.

This market ruled steady, May and July showing a rise of 4 points at the close.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian group also ruled active in sympathy with other markets. July Sakel and Upper May gaining 6 to 7 points at the close.

ALEXANDRIA.

Due to general buying, the Alexandrian cotton market showed very active tone and a gain of 22 points was recorded in Sakel May position.

Private Cables:—

New York July Highest	11.15+.07
New York July Lowest	11.09+.01
Liverpool July Highest	5.95+.05
Liverpool July Lowest	5.97+.03

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Pool sold May contracts. Hedge selling of new crop months. Liverpool bought July.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following quotations

New York.—Persistent July price-fixing. United States Government weekly weather report was fairly favourable. Aenewal of confidence on Stock Market. Think that the market is in a realthy condition. We believe that the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us as under:—

Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation, slightly warmer; moisture insufficient Western Belt.

Weekly weather favourable especially West. Good progress, planting Oklahoma. Fairchild Acreage Estimate 32,140,000 acres.

Cables received through Reuters:—

In the Western Belt, recent rains have been decidedly beneficial but more are needed still and the crop is very backward. In South Texas, progress has been good. In Oklahoma, a fair advance has been made but stands are poor. In Central Belt, conditions have been favourable to the Crop. In the Eastern Belt, showers are required for softer top-soil and germination has been slow.

New York.—Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by foreign buying and trade buying.

Liverpool.—Trade calling and American buying was absorbed by light hedging. Closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 6.

July	11.15+07
October	10.25+01
December	10.27+02
January	10.28+01
March	10.30
Middling Spot z	11.63+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 6.

May	11.47+05
July	11.09+10
October	10.23+04
Middling spot	11.49+09
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	11.12+07
October	10.28+10
December	10.29
Noon Call.—	
July	11.13+07
October	10.25+05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.—	
May	8.84
July	8.60
October	8.52
November	8.38
January	8.28
March	8.23
F.G.F. Spot	8.99

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

May	6.16+04
June	6.06+04
July	5.98+04
August	5.85+04
September	5.73+04
October	5.64+04
November	5.57+04
December	5.56+04
January	5.56+04
February	5.56+04
March	5.56+04
April	5.56+04
Middling Spot	5.46+03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	5.97+02
October	5.63+03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.06
Fine (Good staple)	5.21
Superfine (Good staple)	5.36
Oomra.—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.13
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.28
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.43
Bengal.—	
Good	3.98
Fully Good	4.08
Fine	4.20
Scinde.—	
Fully Good	4.29
Fine	4.41
Superfine	4.53

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 6.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Sock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106
War Loai 3 1/2 per cent 1942	£106
Funding Loan 1960/70 4 per cent	£117 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£104
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

SEEDS.

London, May 6.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers	£10/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton May/June sellers	£12/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers	£12/16/3
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers	£12/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers	£12/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May sellers	25/4 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt June/August sellers	25/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 7/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Listless Session

BOMBAY, May 7.

Bombay cotton market was colourless and uninteresting and the trading was again monotonous. Price movements confined to very narrow limits of 4 annas. Speculation is dormant and requires incentive from abroad.

Further recovery in Wall Street and the incessant trade support caused a small rise in American cotton. Operators are carefully awaiting further European developments. The usual selling pressure was entirely absent and hence market goaded by foreign and local purchasers maintained a firm level throughout the session. A moderate selling in pool cotton continues.

Following the steadiness in the American futures, our local market to-day for Broach J.A. opened at Rs. 199|4. No business of importance was reported and the prices hovered around that level

As expected, the Liverpool October opened one point lower and steadied to the previous level but subsequently again declined to two points. The bearish advices from Liverpool induced some scattered selling transactions mostly from Tarvala's and Broach J-A which was quoted at Rs. 199-2 before the arrival of the Liverpool opening, soon lost about half a rupee. Later the market remained steady in absence of further selling pressure.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach April-May	197	0	0
Broach July-August	190	8	0
Broach April-May, 1937	195	0	0
Oomra May	184	12	0
Oomra July	184	0	0
Oomra December	176	8	0
Bengal May	159	12	0
Bengal July	155	12	0
Bengal December	143	0	0
Teji-Mandi Broach July	8	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 171	167	162		159
Punjab	... 171	167	162		159
Rajputana	...	...	...		...
Oomra No. 3	195	192	189	185	...
C P No. 1	206	205	202	198	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	191	...
Broach No. 2	... 207	204	201		197
Punjab-Ame	... 219	216	213		209
Surat	... 243	240	237		233
Rajpipla	... 240	237	234		230
Navsari	... 249	246	243		239

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, May 7

82 Vanechand Jatadas Tanganika 322 1/2

50 Vanechand Jotadas Kenia 115 1/2 on

25 Vanechand Jotadas Sudan 115 on

50 Ralli Bros Dhuri 165 1/4

200 G Dossa Wadhwan old 19 off

43 G Dossa Amran old 16 off

119 A Damodar Bhilwara 170

107 Japan T and Co Sujalpur 5 1/2 off.

100 Ital India Dhuri 7 on

100 Toyomankwak Jamnagar Kala 4 on

25 Sharaff Coopar Adoni old 140

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 7

Bengal Superfine	166/168
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F G	161/162
C P 1 Fine	200/201
C P 2 Fine	195/196
Arvi Fine	196/197
Ellichpur Fine	193/194
Berar Fine	189/191
Khamgaon Fine	190/192
Mulkapur Fine	185/188
Khandesh Fine	183/185
Jalna/Sailu Fine	180/183
Burwah-Sanavad	190/192
Mathia	175/178
Broach Fine	202/209
Dhollera	197/202
Punjab-American	202/212
Sindh-American	202/212
Cambodia	259/262
Compta	227/232
Westerns	197/207
Miraj	207/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	230/233
Surat	242/244
Navsari	249/252
Kampala	327/329
Buenga	325/327
Manza	302/307

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 6-5-36	6728000	4203000
Receipts yesterday 6-5-36	6000	5000
Exports to date 6-5-36	5454000	4135000
Stock at Ports 1-5-1936	1834000	1982 00
Stock at Interior Towns 1-5-36	177000	1304350
Stock at Liverpool 1-5-36	731000	748000
Visible Supply 1-5-36	4912000	4760000
Quantity in sight 1-5-36	11601000	7560000
Quantity out of sight 1-5-36	9795000	8118000

EXCHANGES

London, May 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.96 3/16
Paris	75.32
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.34
Amsterdam	7.31
Brussels	29.19 1/2
Milan	63.31
Berne	15.27 1/2
Prague	119.75

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 6.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	44
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	67
Consolidated Gas	30
American Tel. and Tel.	155 1/4
Western Union Telg	77 1/4
Radio Corp.	10
Chesapeake and Ohio	56
New York Central	34 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	18
Erie R. R.	13
Great North Pfd.	35
Bethelehem Steel	51 1/2
United States Steel	58 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
General Motor	64 3/4
Sperry Corp.	17
Int. Cement	46
St. Oil of N. J.	60
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	13 1/4
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	33
Sun Life of Canada	480
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
American Smelting	77
Canadian Pacific R. R.	13

Market firm with upward tendency.
Total Business:—1 1/4 million.

SILVER STEADY

Brokers Protest

Bombay, May 7.

A few days back, the Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association held a meeting and passed a resolution of protest against the clearing attitude adopted by the Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited. To-day the above protest is put into practice and hence the business in both gold and silver is practically ceased.

The London Silver market yesterday was quoted 1/16d. lower for both spot and forward. There was some Continental selling again little Indian, Chinese and speculative buying. New York silver was quoted at 44 3-4 cents. Montreal May and July futures declined by 22 to 5 points lower than the previous close while Shanghai finished at 1-2 15/32.

Locally, due to the above mentioned reason, there was nothing doing in the market. However, the nominal rates for both gold and silver could be quoted as under:

To-day's Sterling Dollar and the Franc rates were quoted at 4.96 and 75.34 and subsequently improved to 4.96 7-16 and 75.38.

Sivler Ready	50	6
Vaishak	50	6
Jyestha	50	7 6
Teji Mandi September	1	1 0
Gold Ready	34	12 0
Vaishak	34	12 0
Iyestha	34	11 9
Teji-Mandi Jyestha	0	5 0

LONDON SIVER.

London, May 6.

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	20 1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/8

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, May 7

London market quotations—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 0 0
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 2 6
Standard copper 3 months	£37 6 3
Electrolytic copper	£41 12 6
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 4 0
Tone: Steady.	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,080	262,812
Central India	1,355	253,400
Barsi and Nagar	1,437	154,300
Hyderabad Gaorani	324	36,056
Berar	3,008	314,066
Central Provinces	586	86,850
Total Oomras	7,790	1,127,484
Dholera	3,669	133,774
N W Provinces	...	61,637
Rajputana	1,011	72,610
Sind-Punjab	1,392	437,705
Broach	2,871	349,100
Coompta and Dharwar	803	42,276
Westerns Northerns	735	27,193
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	106	10,928
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	9	158,209
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	18,476	2,450,888

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 30th April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,257	391,690
Japan and China	9,681	968,183
Coast Ports	100	26,231
Up-country by Rail	...	145,053
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	42,529
Total	13,038	1,573,686

LONDON METALS.

London, May 6.

Copper Braziers	£50 5/8
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	£14
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool. F O B	£205
Yellow Metal	£40 3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£12 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 7.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	98/4
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 per cent 1951/54	104/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/13
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	113/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/10
5 per cent 1939/44	108/11
5 per cent 1940/43	117/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/4
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/4
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/7
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes opened at 98/3 to close better at 98/4.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 7.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/8
Banks selling T T	268 1/8
Banks buying T T	265 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	586
Banks buying T T	576
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks buying T T	55 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	4.96
6th instant	
Japan/London	1/2 1/16
7th instant	
Java/London	7.27
7th instant	
Hongkong/London	1/3 7/8
7th instant	
Shanghai London	1/2 15/32
7th instant	
London/Paris	75.32
6th instant	
London/Belgium	29.19 1/2
6th instant	
London/Switzerland	15.27 1/2
6th instant	
London/Berlin	12.28 1/2
6th instant	
London/Stockholm	19.39 1/2
6th instant	
London/New York	4.96 3/16
6th instant	
London Amsterdam	7.31
6th instant	

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 5th instant	27-0-4 1/2
Gold 6th instant	27-0-8
Silver London Ready	20 5/16
5th instant	20 1/4
6th instant	
Silver London Forward	20 5/16
5th instant	20 1/4
6th instant	
Silver New York Ready	45
5th instant	45
6th instant	
London Discounts 3 mos	9/16 p.c.
5th instant	9/16 p.c.
6th instant	
London Discounts 6 mos	5/8 p.c.
5th instant	5/8 p.c.
6th instant	
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, May 6.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

PRODUCE.

London, May 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels	nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels,	nominal.
Wheat, South Australian parcels May sellers	31

Stock Exchange Rules Distinctly Healthy

BRISK BUSINESS IN TATA STEELS

Considerable Buying In Burmahs

BOMBAY, May 7.

Owing to the announcement of the dividend, Tata Steels were the chief centre of activity with brisk business passing. Transactions of either nature were on a large scale and buyers preponderated.

Opening round about 520 Defd. touched 527-8 and closed at 526-4. Ordinaries opening round about Rs. 150 went up to Rs. 151|12 and closed at 151|8. The tone was distinctly healthy as all profit-taking was completely absorbed.

Cements were also a shade better with Bundis receiving fair enquiry and attention.

Hydro-Electric section was quiet firm and both power and Andhra Valley have marked higher level owing to strength in Government Paper. Next to Steel, Burmah attracted considerable buying and after touching 411-4 and closed at Rs. 406-4 owing to profit-taking.

Government Paper opening at 98|2|6 has closed firm at 98|5.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 7.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	676 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 0
100	Central India	217 8
100	Colaba	116 14
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	100 10
100	Gokak	153 12
1000	Hindustan	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	182 8
250	Laxmi	577 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	45 6
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	101 14
100	Oosmanshahi	35 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,985 0
50	Simplex	63 2
100	Swadeshi	158 12
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1145 0
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	106 8
25-50	Central	32 5
500	Imperial	1,531 4
125-500	Im. Conty.	378 2
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	129 8
5	Union	58 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 12
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	454 6
40	Katni def.	2330 0
100	Katni Ord.	365 0
10	Okha	275 0
10	Punjab	97 11
100	Shahabad	483 12
70	United	133 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	41 0
200	Oriental	4,990 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedbbad Old	160 0
100	Andhra Valley	1552 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	153 12
100	Bombay Suburban	176 0
10	Broach	11 3
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	190 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 7.

Century 160
Bom. Dyeing 677 678 676
Kohinoor 182
Central India 217 216 217
New Great 101-14
Simplex 62 63/2
Swadeshi 158 160 150 158/12
Bundi 37-10 37-12 37-9 37-12
I. Cement 453 456 452 455 454/6
Punjab 27/14 27/10 27/12 27/11
Shahabad 482 483 484 483/12
Andhra 1548 1551 1553 1552/8
Tata Hydro 160
Tata Power 1488 1490 1496 1495
Tram. Ord. 153/7 153/12
T. Steel Dfd. 523 521 525 522 526
T. Steel Ord. 150 151/4 150/8 151/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170 169/8
Bellapur 162 161 162/8
B. Steam 284 288/12
B. Burma 410 418 416 414

100	Tata Hydro	160 0
1000	Tata Power	1485 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	888 12
100	C.Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	81 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	33 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	526 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	151 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	198 12
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	283 12
125	Bombay Burma	406 4
50	Bombay Burma Con.	143 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5 15
50	Bombay Telephone	109 8
100	Indian Bleaching	108 12
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	485 0
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	15 10
80	Premier Construction	77 8
75	Tata Oil	15 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7	p.c. Tata Power	1522 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0
Govt.	Paper	98-2-6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 6.

Broach A/M. Op. 197 1/3; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 197 1/4; Closing 197 3/4

Broach J/A. Op. 198 1/2; Highest 199 1/4; Lowest 198 1/2; Closing 199 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 195 1/2; Highest 195 3/4; Lowest 194 3/4; Closing 195 3/4.

Oomra May Op. 184 3/4; Highest 185 1/4; Lowest 184 1/2; Closing 185 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 183 3/4; Higest 184 1/4; Lowest 183 1/2; Closing 184 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 176 1/2; Highest 177 1/4; Lowest 176 1/2; Closing 177 1/4.

Bengal May Op. 158 3/4; Highest 159; Lowest 158 3/4; Closing 159.

Bengal July Op. 155 1/4; Highest 155 1/2; Lowest 155 1/4; Closing 155 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 143; Highest 143; Lowest 143; Closing 143.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 7 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 3 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 7th day of May 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.)	April-May 1935-36	July-Aug 1936
10-30	Rs. 199/12	199/4
12-30	Rs. 199/12	199/4
2-30	Rs. 199	199/8
4-30	Rs. 199	198/8

	April-May	July-Aug
Highest	200	199/4
Lowest	199	198/8

SPOT RATES

Superfine	207
Fine	204
Fully Good	201
Good	197

Chithis were issued to-day for 1660 bales of April-May Vaida.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 1/4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotation of the New York Stock Exchange.—

LINSEED AND WHEAT ACTIVE

Bombay, May 7.

The London Seeds market yesterday closed with an irregular trend. In the Buenos Aires market, May closed unchanged while June and July dropped by one point. Locally May opened at Rs. 7/3/3 about a quarter anna higher than the expectation. Tendency appears to be somewhat better on short covering and some speculative buying.

Liverpool wheat market opened quiet owing to absence of fresh speculative support May and July finally closed at a drop of 1/4 to 1/2 per cental. Chicago wheat opened steady and displayed more interest after yesterday's reaction and later prices improved on unfavourable weather reports. Final gains were 1/8 to 5/8c. higher for May and July.

Locally May opened at Rs. 4/6/3 and ruled quiet. During the initial stage business was rather restricted.

During the afternoon both the markets remained absolutely quiet and prices showed no departure.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	3	0
Linseed September	7	7	3
Teji-Mandi September	0	3	0
Wheat May	4	6	3
Wheat September	4	7	0
Teji-Mundi September	0	3	9

COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th May	10,605
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,432,412
Receipts into same time last season	1,911,967
Increase	520,445

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25 C and F.—

Calcutta per wt. May/June sellers 6/9

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25 C and F.—

Bombay per cwt May/June sellers 6/6

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25 C and F.—

Karachi per cwt May/June sellers 6/9

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1936

CONGRESS FRONT FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Representatives Of Gujrat, Bombay, Maharashtra And Karnatak Confer

The four Provincial Congress Committees in the Presidency of Bombay are preparing for the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new Constitution.

It would be remembered that a few months ago, a Central Election Board was brought into existence with representatives of the four different Congress Provinces, namely, Bombay, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat, with a view to fight the elections.

P. C. Cs. Get Busy

Now that the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress has reiterated its decision about capturing the Legislatures, the four Congress Committees are getting busy in preparing to fight the elections.

With a view effectively to contest the elections and with a view to capture almost all the seats, a meeting of representatives of the four Provincial Congress Committees was held in Bombay at the residence of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai on Thursday afternoon. Among those present at the meeting were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Gopaldas from Gujerat; Messrs K. F. Nariman, S. K. Patil, and Nagindas Master from Bombay; Messrs R. S. Hukkeriker and Hosmani from Karnatak and Messrs Shankerrao Deo and N. V. Gadgil from Maharashtra.

It is understood that those present discussed the preliminaries about the necessity of Congress candidates capturing all the seats. They also discussed as to how electioneering propaganda should be carried on both in urban and rural areas. The fact that there will be probably as many women voters as men voters was also taken into consideration.

The meeting which lasted for about three hours did not come to any definite decision on the method of propaganda to be carried in the four diffrent provinces.

The meeting has been adjourned till to-day, (Friday), morning when the representatives will be meeting again to chalk out a programme of action for the Bombay Presidency as a whole, of course after taking into consideration the needs of the four different Congress Provinces.

POONA D. C. C. INVITES CONGRESS SESSION

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 7.

At its meeting held last evening, Mr. T. R. Deogirikar presiding, the Poona City Congress Committee decided to move a resolution, at the ensuing meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, inviting the coming Congress session to Poona City proper.

Meeting further drew a programme for Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Poona on the 21st inst., Punditji's arrival in the morning will be private. He will then confer with the local Congressmen at the "Lokshakti Karyalaya." In the evening he will address a meeting before the Shanwar Wada followed by another at night in the Cantonment. He will leave Poona by the last night train.

Prof. P. M. Limaye spoke yesterday on "The Education and Unemployment" in the Spring Lecture Series. Prof. V. G. Kale, presided.

FIRE OUTBREAKS.

Two petty fires occurred in Poona City to-day. The first was in a house in Somwar Peth at about mid-night. It did not spread much. Damage due to it was worth between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200.

Another fire broke out in Shanwar Peth this afternoon in a shop. That also was soon put down. Its damage was considerably less.

U. P. CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

LUCKNOW (By Mail).

Under the powers vested in him Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, President of the U.P.P.C.C. has finally appointed the following Executive Council of the U.P. Congress Committee:—

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (President); Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit G. B. Pant, Acharya Narendra Deo and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon (Vice-Presidents); Babu Mohan Lal Saxena, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma Mr. Sampurnanand and Pt. Keshav Deo Malvia (Secrearies), Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh (Treasurer); Mr. J. B. Kirjalini, Thakur Malkhan Singh Mr. V. N. Tewari, Mr. Gopi Nath Srivastava, Mr. C. B. Gupta, Mr. Gopal Narain Saxena, Mr. Ganga Sahai Choubey, Seth Damodar Saroop, Mr. Govind Sahai, Mr. Mahabir Tyagi and Mr. Chandra Dhar Jauhri (Members).

The above members are expected to attend a meeting of the Council which will be held at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, on Sunday May 10.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S SOUTH INDIAN TRIP

MADRAS, May 7.

Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram to Mr. K. Bhashyam, a prominent local Congress leader, informs that he is arriving at Madras on May 10 'en route' to Nandi Hills in Mysore.

Mahatmaji proposes to stay here for one day with Mr. Bhashyam. —United Press.

The Maharaja of Kashmir will return to Srinagar on May 15.

POLICE OFFICERS' ESCAPADE

Dismissals & Depromotions Follow Brawl In Woman's Room

KASUR, May 6.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, rejected to-day the appeals filed by Shaik Murid Anmed, Sub-Inspector of Police, Kasur, Khurshad Alam, Moharar, Head Constable of Kasur, Diwan Harbans Lal S. I. and Haider Khan S. I. Raiwind.

The allegations against them were, according to the evidence produced, that in the month of August last, Chowdhury Mahomed Asghar, D. S. P. and the abovementioned police officers visited one night a public woman. Excepting Haidar Khan, S.I., all others indulged in a drunken brawl.

The gentry of the neighbourhood resented this. The officers took ill and assumed an attitude that law and order were in their hands. They made vulgar noises and fired some shots, probably in the air. That caused panic in the locality and a telegraphic complaint was lodged against this to the higher authorities.

On their return to the Thana, Shaik Murid Ahmed, S.I. and Khurshed Alam, Head Constable, made a false entry in the police diary.

The complaint lodged with the higher authorities, led to a departmental enquiry, which resulted in the dismissal of Shaik Murid Ahmed S.I. and Khurshed Alam, head constable and depromotion of Asghar D. S. P. to the position of a second grade Sub-Inspector.—United Press.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR DISLOYALTY

Vellore D. B. Congress Party Dissolved

MADRAS, May 7.

Following the disloyalty of nearly ten Congress members to the Congress Party during the presidential election of Vellore District Board, and Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee, as a measure of disciplinary action dissolved the Congress Party in the District Board and called upon the elected under the Congress ticket to resign their seats.

So far 17 out of the 62 Congress members have obeyed the mandate, and the rest, it is expected, will follow suit.

It may be recalled that although the District Board consisting of 26 Congress members constituting a solid majority, a non-Congress candidate Abdul Hakim, a millionaire, was elected President, defeating the Congress nominee owing to the non-support by 10 of its members to the Congress nominee.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS' DEPUTATION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT
(From Our Correspondent)
Dohad, May 6

It is understood that a deputation of the Gujarat Congress Socialists will attend upon Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, when he visits Bombay in connection with the A. I. T. U. C with a view to persuade him to visit Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Messrs. Kamalashanker Pandya and Harilal Shah, it is gathered, will attend the forthcoming A. I. T. U. C. Sessions as fraternal delegates.

The next annual Convocation of the Lucknow University will be held on Saturday the 12th December, 1936.

QUELLED JAIL RIOT ALONE

Official Of Nasik Prison Dies Suddenly Of Heart Failure

DEOLALI, May 7.

The Parsi community of Deolali, Nasik Road and Nasik City are plunged in mourning by the sudden death by heart failure on Tuesday morning of Mr. Meherwanji Nasserwanji Watcha, the popular Asst. Jailor, of the Central Prison at Nasik Road. The funeral which took place here on Wednesday, was attended by distinguished Parsis and members of other communities and the Prison was represented by Major Advani, Superintendent and Rao Saheb Bhavnani, the Senior Jailor of the Prison.

Mr. Watcha who came to Nasik Road Prison in 1933 as the Asst. Jailor was very popular with the officers as well as the inmates and came into prominence by his courageous part in quelling the jail riot last October and tackling the rioters single-handed.

Mr. Watcha who was only 35 years old, was the elder son of the late Khan Bahadur Nasserwanji Watcha, Supdt. of the Ahmedabad jail, and joined the jail department 17 years back as a clerk and rose to his present position by sheer merit. The deceased leaves behind him an aged mother, a young wife and three children to mourn his loss.

The jail offices remained closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—A. P.

NEW EXPERIMENT IN U. P. SCHOOLS

Self-Supporting Scheme Of Vocational Training

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Mr. H. N. Wancho, Inspector of Schools, is making efforts for the improvement of rural and urban vernacular schools by encouraging gardening, handicrafts, physical culture, games and scouting from July next in the Allahabad Circle. Mr. Wancho had first introduced the above scheme in the Benares Circle six years ago, when he was Inspector there. The scheme achieved unique success and improved the whole atmosphere and the tone of vernacular education. The special feature scheme is that there is no necessity of Government assistance. The District or Municipal Boards concerned are paying a small loan which will be repaid within two years from the sale of proceeds of the finished products of handicrafts.

Daxinamurti Students To Meet

(From a Correspondent.)
BHUJ, May 6.

Sneha Sammelan of Sree Dakshinamurti Vinaya Mandir's and Adhyapan Mandir's past and present Cutchee students is to be held at Saraswati Sadan, Sadanwadi, on the 11th instant to greet Mr. Harbhai.

The U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference will be held at Benares on May 9 and 10. The Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Sampurnanand as Chairman.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTED

Said To Be Involved In Communal Riot

JAMALPUR May 6.

As a sequel to the Hindu-Moslem riot at Jamalpur (Monghyr), special police officers both Hindus and Mahomedans have been appointed and they have to report every day both morning and evening at the Police station.

Out of the Hindu Special Police officers, Babu Thakur Prasad and Balram Sahu were arrested yesterday, it is said, in connection with a case under section 325 I.P.C. brought by one Darhari Mia alias Abdur Rahim who is said to have been assaulted according to the F.I.R., on that night by the Hindus. This Abdur Rahim is still lying in the E. I. R. hospital and it is said to have lost two teeth while others damaged with injuries due to the alleged assault. Some Hindus named as accused in this case are said to be absconding.

On the complaint of one Nazir Mia of Duibatta Bazar, Keshopore to the effect that a number of Hindus attacked his house and threw brickbats, etc., in the house and against the door; about eight Hindus are reported to have been arrested and put in hajat. Bail has not been granted to these persons.—United Press.

FARMERS' UNION FOR BARODA

Praja Mandal Session Urges Loan Facilities To Peasants

(From Our Correspondent).
KATHOV, (Baroda State),
(By Mail).

At the resumed session of the Baroda State Peoples' Conference held on Tuesday morning under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta, many important resolutions were passed.

OBITUARY.

Two resolutions expressed heartfelt sorrow for the sad demise of Mr. Harilal Parikh of Amreli and of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. It was also resolved to spend Rs. 2,500 out of the permanent funds for taking land for building an office for the Praja Mandal. It was decided to take 12 annas per year as subscription fee from the members, Re. 1-8 from outsiders and Rs. 2 from foreign subscribers for the "Praja Mandal", a monthly magazine, conducted by the Association.

FARMERS' UNIONS

In one resolution it was urged to appoint Committees in various localities to look after the hardships of Raniparaj agriculturists, so that their goods were properly protected and no undue advantage was taken by the Sahukars. It was decided to form Farmers' Unions to see that they get adequate prices for their produce. A strong representative committee was also appointed to devise ways and means for organising peasants.

RELIEVE RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

A resolution urged the Government to lessen land revenue by 35 per cent. It was decided to gather information from all districts in order to represent this case before the Government. A very comprehensive resolution urging Government to relieve rural indebtedness was also passed. It urged Government to extend scope of land mortgage banks to all talukas and to invest the one crore trust fund in such banks to facilitate loans to peasants. It was also urged to adopt the policy of give and take in adopting rural debts, and for this purpose a Committee of two pensioners and two expert financiers from amongst the public was proposed. A Committee was appointed to formulate proposals for suggesting amendments in the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act and to submit them to the Government. Another resolution urged Government to remove Okha Port Protective Duty from the Mehsana and Amreli districts.

Need Of Embargo On Gold Exports From India

PROF. DAVAR EXPOSES HARMFUL EFFECTS OF UNNATURAL RATIO

At the dining meeting of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of London held in British Industries House Club, Oxford Street, London, Lord Riverdale, K.B.E., LL.D., delivered a speech on "The Realities of the World's Economic Situation" on which occasion Professor Sohrab Davar of Bombay who was the principal guest, was called upon to open the debate.

His Lordship while reviewing the world's economic position cited figures to show how foreign trade of all countries had suffered owing to the increasing tendency of all nations of the world to become self-supporting by imposition of heavy tariffs which made international circulation of goods and services almost difficult and in some cases impossible.

Blames America

He regretted that England had to stop paying her debts to U. S. A. through no fault of hers, but mainly because the Americans by imposition of heavy tariffs on British goods had made it impossible for Great Britain to pay her debts in the only manner they could be, viz., by export to America of goods and services. He pointed out that the bulk of gold stock of the world had thus got accumulated with America and France which had primarily led to England and India going off the gold standard—a standard which had proved to be the most reliable and effective.

He thus suggested some sort of international re-arrangement by which the world situation could be improved and exchange of goods and services among the nations of the world made as easy as they were in pre-war times.

India Suffers Most

On being called upon to open the debate by the Chairman of the Association, Prof Davar stated that he was one of those who believed in the efficacy of the gold standard currency. He, however, pointed out that in the race for accumulation of gold stock by the U. S. A. and France, India had suffered most.

India, as will be remembered, during the war and soon after it, showed an abnormal increase in her favourable balance of trade. The exchange ratio thus between England and India rose abnormally. The Hilton Young Commission recommended the fixing of the exchange in 1926 at 1sh. 6d. a rupee. The Indian mercantile community and the leading men of the country expressed doubts as to the suitability of this ratio fixed at 1sh. 4d. a rupee or even and wanted the exchange to be lower. The authorities however fixed it at 1sh. 6d. and have persisted in maintaining same at that rate at all costs.

Enormous Loss

The ratio proved in practice to be the most unnatural and has shown an obstinate tendency to fall below the limit fixed. Desperate attempts to maintain same at 1sh. 6d. rate through contraction of currency, reverse councils, borrowing on foreign markets and abnormal gold exports have resulted in saddling India with enormous loss and depletion of her gold reserve, both in the hands of the State and in the saving chests of the people.

When both India and England gave us the gold standard the Indian position got still worse because it resulted in abnormal exports of gold, which exports are still continuing unabated. Prof. Davar pleaded that the British Government should use all the influence to save this drain by getting an embargo placed on such exports of the yellow metal from India and also arrange to protect gold which was being produced within the Empire, such as in South Africa, etc. We could thus save our gold stock, so necessary even in these days for emergencies such as war, as well as for stabilising our exchanges and restoring our currency to the old gold standard basis at an early date.

Peer Agrees

After several other speakers had spoken, Lord Riverdale in summing up complimented Prof. Davar and expressed himself in complete agreement with his views. It may be added that Lord Riverdale was formerly Sir Arthur Balfour and was the President of the British Chambers of Commerce and has served the British Government on numerous Committees and Commissions and has travelled all over the world.

Prof. Davar was invited by the City of London Tradesmen's Club to deliver a lecture on "India Present and Future" on May 6 which invitation he accepted.

He was also entertained to a lunch by the Chairman and Members of the Council of Incorporated Secretaries' Association of London wherein speeches delivered from the Chair and Member of the Council his services in the cause of Company Secretarial Profession and education were highly appreciated and praised.

BURMA GOVERNOR BIDS FAREWELL

Sir Hugh Stephenson Departs From Rangoon

RANGOON, May 7.

Sir Hugh Stephenson bade farewell to Burma on retirement from the office of Governor this morning when he, accompanied by Lady Stephenson, sailed for the Straits by the "Elephanta."

Soon after Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson alighted from the car at the Jetty, they were profusely garlanded by friends consisting of officials and non-officials.

Sir Hugh and Lady Stepenson, after shaking hands with friends and inspecting the Guard of honour furnished by the National Ambulance Corps, boarded a special launch which conveyed them to the ship.—A. P.

Burhanpur Sweepers "Down Brooms"

(From A Correspondent).
BURHANPUR: May 7.

Burhanpur Municipal sweepers completely struck work yesterday, protesting against the alleged harsh treatment meted out to them from Mr. Tahir Tahir Ali, Chairman, Public Health Sub-Committee.

The sweepers had placed their grievances before the Committee six months ago, and finding no redress they served a month's legal notice on the Committee threatening to go on strike from 6th. The Municipal authorities are adamant.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

TAKE THESE MEN TO JAIL! DONAVAN AND I ARE GOING AFTER THE CROWN JEWELS!
4/4
THEY CAN'T GET OUTA THIS DISTRICT, WADE-EVERY ROAD IS BLOCKED!
WHO'S THAT-LYING ACROSS THE END OF THE TUNNEL?-
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
IT WAS TIGER TRAYNE AND TWO MEN, SIR--- GOT ME IN THE LEG-- THEY WENT THAT WAY---
ARE YOU CRAZY, TIGER?----WE CAN'T HOLD UP A BUS!
WE GOT TO!-- IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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